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POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Four Questions for the People at the Presidential Election.

Address of Hon. John Lothrop Motley, Ex-Minister to the Court of Vienna, at Boston Last Evening.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday evening, Oct. 20, 1868.

Since his return home from the Austrian Mission, Hon. JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY has been a silent spectator of the exciting Presidential canvass; but this evening he took occasion to express his views on the great questions which have entered into the arena of political discussion. Some weeks ago it was announced that Mr. MOTLEY would inaugurate the course of lectures before the "Parker Fraternity," and lecture on the "Presidential Election." And it was with feelings of profound satisfaction that our citizens assembled in Music Hall this evening to welcome to the lecture stand Mr. MOTLEY. If this great thinker and writer won many laurels at the Court of Vienna in upholding the credit and dignity of the United States, he certainly has to-night shed additional honor upon himself and his country for the masterly and scholarly manner in which he discussed the issues of this Presidential election. It is unnecessary to say that Music Hall was crowded to overflowing. Mr. MOTLEY was presented to the vast audience by the President of the Association; and after the demonstrations of welcome had subsided, the lecturer proceeded to consider "Four Questions for the People at the Presidential Election." The following is a full report of Mr. MOTLEY's address:

THE ADDRESS.

I have been invited to say something to-night on the great subject which is now agitating the country. It is certainly the duty of every good citizen to examine for himself the questions at issue, when a conflict like this is shaking half a continent, and is to be decided between the rising and setting of the sun, on a day rapidly approaching. And it seems equally his duty, after having thoroughly satisfied himself upon the merits of the great debate, to do what in him lies for the furtherance of that which he firmly believes the right. There have been important elections in this country during the brief three-quarters of a century which comprehends the whole of our national life,—that turbulent, full-throbbing, exultant national life, the like of which the world never knew before, and which has something appalling in its very strength. For if so brief a span has sufficed to place America in the foremost rank of the great nations of history,—if such is the infancy of the Republic,—what is she to be in the fulness of her power, when the centuries which are to a nation what years are to the individual shall have brought her to maturity? On us, to whom in our generation is committed the representation of all this stupendous vitality during the little hour allotted for the playing of our parts upon this earth, how deep is the responsibility that in our day at least the Republic receive no detriment!

Certainly, there have been bitterly contested elections in this country before. Party spirit is always rife, and in such vivid, excitable, disputatious communities as ours are, and I trust always will be, it is the very soul of freedom. To those who reflect upon the means and ends of popular government, nothing seems more stupid than in grand generalities to deprecate party spirit. Why, government by parties and through party machinery is the only possible method by which a free republic can accomplish the purpose of its existence. The old republics of the past may be said to have fallen, not because of party spirit, but because there was no adequate machinery by which party spirit could develop itself with facility and regularity.

Never before did a representative republic on any considerable scale exist. Popular representation, the election of men to speak each for a hundred thousand or more of their fellow-citizens at some common central point—familiar as we are with it, so much so that it seems like one of the elemental laws—was entirely unknown to the republics, great and small, of Antiquity or of the Middle Ages. That which makes the democratic republic possible and perfectly convenient on the vast scale of this country was never imagined before. The democratic force in older republics evaporated uselessly or exploded balefully, because no engine had been invented by which man becomes master of the superhuman strength of men—of the aggregated thought and will of great multitudes.

And a free government may cease to be free, even although all the forms and appliances for energetic action are present, if the party spirit, the potent expansive vapor which moves all things, is absent or insufficient. The modern kingdom of Italy has the freest constitutional form compatible with limited monarchy, a liberal and expanded representative system, but with the bulk of the people there is a deficiency of the warm popular element, the party spirit, the political steam. I have heard of representative districts where there were fifteen hundred voters, and where not five thought of going to the polls during what should have been an exciting political canvass. Such is the effect upon a country of centuries of political childhood, of paternal and sacerdotal despotism. The task of the patriot who believes in human progress, in political and human freedom, is harder in that country than in ours, but the brave hearts of Italy know not despair.

And if our republic be true to herself, the future of the human race is assured by our example. No sweep of overwhelming armies, no ponderous treatises on the rights of man, no hymns to liberty, though set to martial music and resounding with the full diapason of a million human throats, can exert so persuasive an influence as does the spectacle of a great republic, occupying a quarter of the civilized globe, and governed quietly and sagely by the people itself.

Well, I believe that there is usually no great deficiency of party spirit with us, no very great lack of democratic steam. Our tendency is perhaps to exaggerate the issues and the stakes, but I doubt whether it be possible to magnify the importance of this Presidential election. As citizens of a free Commonwealth, therefore, whose peculiar privilege it is, alone among great nations, to elect periodically Chief Magistrates for those functions which in most countries are discharged by rulers appointed over the people according to permanent and ingenious fictions, it is fit for us on this occasion to scan very closely the doctrines, the promises and the characters of the rival parties. Which of the two is most in harmony with that great democratic principle which this Republic must obey, if it is not to perish forever?

And I believe that most of us—Republicans and Democrats—are honestly desirous of arriving at that truth, of obeying that law. I question no man's motives. No man outside a madhouse hopes or wishes, since the war, to upset the American Republic. The thing cannot be done; the Union is indissoluble. So much at least has been proved. And it is worth the precious price we have paid for it to know that what was once believed by millions in this country, and almost universally outside of it, to be the vainest of delusions, is now an established axiom. Let the world make the most of it, and govern itself accordingly. Treason has done its worst, but this Government has not fallen, for it was founded on the rock of equal rights. We can read the Declaration of Independence at last, with its solemn and majestic opening clause, which peals through the world like a choral strain, proclaiming a new birth to the nations—"that this truth is self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,"—without a blush or a sneer or a feeble sophism, once the sole response.

There are many topics, interesting and important to all of us, on which I fully understand and rejoice at diversity of opinion, but there are great subjects on which it is difficult to comprehend a radical difference. I could never place myself on the same point of view, moral or political, with those who thought negro slavery other than a misfortune and a sin.

It has always seemed to me, in the words of our great magistrate and martyr, that if slavery be not wrong, nothing is wrong.

It is also very hard for me to understand how any American can wish to degrade this majestic Union, this Government of the people by the people, this political scheme of man acting directly upon man, of law dealing directly with responsible creatures, into something called a confederacy; into a league of corporations; into a system which proved fatal to the only great republic which has preceded our own in modern times, that of the United Netherlands; a system which for a time seemed to strike the American people, emerging victorious from its struggle with the British Government, with paralysis, out of which our fathers in '89 rescued us by the glorious National Constitution; the system which JEFFERSON DAVIS and his followers had the madness to think stronger than the American Union, because the spirit of negro slavery had breathed into it the breath of immortal life.

Yet this is really the question still at issue. Some of us thought it settled by the great four years' agony. But when we thought the subtle and dangerous theory forever destroyed, behold it coiling itself, wounded but not killed, and rearing its threatening and venomous head, prepared for a final and fatal spring. Let us deal with it once for all. Let the heel of popular condemnation be set on it, now and forever. We are a nation. We are not a confederacy. This Government, which protects and which controls the humblest as well as the most powerful among us, the seat of whose august Empire is at Washington, deals with every individual of us directly within its carefully-limited sphere. It makes supreme laws which no man dares defy, and there is nothing but chaos whenever we attempt to escape from its all-embracing folds.

One would think that we had heard enough by this time of that sound of woe, now utterly devoid of meaning, State sovereignty. For one, I recognize no sovereign in this country, no sovereignty. It is a feudal, Anglo-Norman phrase, not good English nor good sense as applied to our institutions and habits. We have long since got rid of the thing, and it would be better to have done with the word.

Ever since we, the people of the United States, eighty years ago, laid down the Constitution as the basis of our political fabric, up to this hour, there has been no supreme law other than the will of the people as expressed according to the rules therein prescribed.

In this school district, this township, this State, we, as portion of that people, are free to make our laws, to govern ourselves, to organize all the multiform and infinite details which make up the main substance of our political lives, so far as district, town or State has the right to interfere with the business or to trespass on the domain of the individual; but in all that we do we must submit to that universal law which enwraps us like an atmosphere, and which we call the Constitution. Any ordinance or statute in violation of that law, whether by the selectmen of a village, or by the highest authorities of the proudest State, is null and void, so soon as it is pronounced in violation by the tribunals to which the people have confided the right and responsibility of a decision; while, on the contrary, all laws made by the National Legislature in pursuance of the Constitution, shall stand until the same tribunals, in cases within their competence, shall decide that they are not in pursuance of it. All else is rebellion and revolution, pure and simple. And this it is to be governed by the people's law.

All this would seem a string of school-boy truisms, but one sometimes thinks in these later days that every truism has become a paradox.

I am not afraid, I never have been afraid, of being deprived of my State rights. But unless the experience of the last quarter of a century, followed by the most tremendous rebellion against popular authority ever waged, is to go for absolutely nothing, we have all had cause enough to fear the loss of our national rights.

I think with an ever-recurring shudder of the not very distant time when we all awoke one Spring morning and found out that we had not a country. The shout of indecent joy with which haters of popular liberty all over the earth hailed the announcement that the brief history of the United States had come to an end, that the bubble democracy had burst, that *Hic Jacet* was already inscribed on the tombstone of the great Republic; that she was no longer to answer to her name on the great roll-call of nations; all this is still ringing in our ears. And then it was that we pondered quickly and well the value of those holy words—Nation and Union—without which liberty is an empty phrase.

Yet after all, suppose the Union gone; the United States abolished instead of slavery; still we had our sacred State rights to fall back upon. Massachusetts was "sovereign and independent" still, and Rhode Island or Delaware, each with its own fleets and armies, might defy all the Powers of the World. Ah! my friends, the good sense as well as the patriotism of the great majority in all the free States taught them without an argument that the dearest of State rights was the right to defend this Union; to fly to arms, that not a single column of the majestic peristyle of States should ever be displaced; that this sacred Commonwealth of refuge to the oppressed of all nations should never be destroyed.

I can comprehend the word allegiance, although this also has a feudal, personal twang, not very grateful to my American ear, but I can comprehend it only in its national application. I can swear allegiance, sacred fealty to the great Union of which I have the honor to be a citizen, which oppresses me never, but which is always ready to protect me against a world in arms, but blind fealty to the behests of a State, to a corporation which long ago parted voluntarily and wisely with all the essential attributes of what is called sovereignty in order to help create a higher organism—such allegiance is as incomprehensible to me as allegiance to my school district or to the city ward where I happen to reside.

I find that all the necessary functions of local self-government, legislative, judicial, administrative, have been carefully reserved and kept out of the sphere of the General Government; and I know that Government to be already so oppressed with national functions which it must discharge, as to have small leisure for absorbing into itself those local powers which are necessary to the autonomy of the State and the municipality.

Certainly the citizens of no State in this Union have better right to be proud of their State than we have to be proud of Massachusetts. Her very name—that harsh old heathen word, most difficult of utterance, they say, to all but American tongues—has a familiar music to our ears. It is freighted with the memories of those earnest, God-fearing, hard-fighting pilgrims, who founded a theocracy in a savage wilderness, amid dangers and privations sufficient to appal the stoutest heart; whose descendants have caused that wilderness to blossom like the rose; and out of whose theocracy has grown the most temperate and well-ordered democracy that the world has thus far beheld.

But I will not yield to a natural enthusiasm, nor speak a word more of eulogy on our native State. Moreover, what we have achieved is nothing to the boundless possibilities of the future. If we have succeeded at all it is by setting our feet in the right path. We have found out the way to ascend, but we have hardly begun to scale that ladder which leads ever upward, like that beheld in the patriarch's vision, on which the angels of God were ascending and descending. Nothing, absolutely nothing, has been done compared to that which our successors may compass if they follow in the track which has been marked out.

It is only for the sake of pointing the moral of this address that I have called your attention to the fact that if State sovereignties, State pride, State allegiance, State rights are subjects of anxiety, we of Massachusetts have as much interest in the matter as others. Our affections, our devotion, our closest sympathies, our warmest and dearest memories are with the State of our birth or our choice, but our foremost duty as citizens is to that great Government without which that which we so proudly call our State could not exist in safety an hour. Look round the world to-day, in any direction, and say whether you think it desirable for yourselves and your children to belong to a petty nation and a feeble Government. And we may search history in vain to find any justification for the fear—sincerely entertained, no doubt, by many from whom I differ—that this Union will perish or cease to protect its citizens, because of too much consolidation.

OUR SYSTEM OF STATES.

The Republics of antiquity offer but little analogy to our system, for they were all developments, small, greater or gigantic, of the municipality—of the City—conquering, it might be, other cities, provinces, kingdoms, nations, but remaining a city still. Rome fell because it was an overgrown city, with eighty millions of subjects, and because human slavery had eaten out its very heart; because forty millions of its heterogeneous population were slaves, bought and sold like other merchandise; because there was no parliamentary representation of the vast multitudes of foreigners whom her legions had subdued, and which she kept in abject servitude, until the slaves rose at last upon the haughty and most wicked city, and tore her to pieces, and the Empire with her. Does any man suppose, if her slaves had been emancipated, if a system of popular and equal representation of all the citizens of all races and colors throughout that world-wide domain had existed—an idea which at least may be conceived of by way of illustration—and if her army had numbered fifty thousand men instead of being counted by millions, that her liberties would have perished and she herself ceased to exist, by reason of too much consolidation? The danger would have been precisely the reverse. The Empire, from its very extent, must have fallen to pieces of its own weight; and in truth it is only in modern science—not only in political philosophy, but in the appliances of physical forces—that our security lies against disintegration. Without steam, electricity, labor-saving machinery, and, above all, an equal system of popular representation, such a widely-extended Republic would be impossible, and it is our duty to guard against the tendencies to decentralization and over-localization by perfecting as far as possible our representative system.

Nor did the vast Empire of CHARLEMAGNE, when his sceptre stretched over almost all Europe, fall from consolidation, but from exactly the opposite cause: the centrifugal principle. That sceptre broke in the hands of his imbecile successors, because in the state of the world then existing it was impossible to make it felt at a distance, and because society, perhaps,—lacking the modern and invaluable invention of popular representation, beside all the other physical discoveries and improvements,—had need of disintegration before civilization could organize itself locally and in detached groupings.

I can understand the cry against centralization in such a country as France, where the national territory is less than the area of the single State of Texas, and where the population, energetic, inventive, laborious, thrifty, is nearly as numerous as that of our whole Union; where there is no system of representation, as we understand it—where public meetings for political discussion, such as we are holding now, are a crime; where a military Government, supported by twelve hundred thousand of as courageous, perfectly disciplined and experienced soldiery as ever existed in the world, holds all the legislative, executive, judicial, financial, administrative functions of the nation in the hollow of its hand, and where the Press and public speech are under iron control.

But the cry should point to the danger. In the United States—with universal suffrage; with boundless liberty of the Press and of public meetings; with a Congress elected every two years, and a President every four; with a standing army, before the rebellion, only equal in number to the army of Hesse-Cassel—thirteen thousand of them, officers, privates, musicians, pioneers and all—and not four times that number now; with a dozen stump speakers in every school district; with a newspaper and a militia General in every village; with a domain of three millions of square miles—as large as all Europe—capable of supporting the whole actual population of this globe, if we should be packed as closely as the Belgians at this moment, and now sparsely inhabited by less than forty millions, all wide awake to their rights, whether municipal, State or national, and ready to stand up for them to the crack of doom; I cannot feel that our liberties are in much danger from the National Republican Party, and that we are tamely sinking into a consolidated military despotism.

It seems to me—it has always seemed to me—that our perils lie in exactly the opposite direction. There must be fear of disintegration where the surface is so broad, the population relatively so scanty, and the enginery of repression and concentration, except in times of impending catastrophe like those from which we are emerging, so slender. That keen observer and profound thinker, DE TOCQUEVILLE, whose work upon the United States has been a classic for a generation, was even so much impressed with our dangers in this regard, and by the exaggerated theories of State rights, that he made in reference to the subject one of the few mistakes to be found in his book, but a very grave mistake.

So slight was the power of the General Government, he thought, and so feeble the sentiment of nationality, as compared with the strength of the separate States, and with the local attachments of their citizens, that in case of a serious attempt made by any of the States to break up the Union, he expressed the opinion, not only that the Central Government would have no power to resist such rebellion, but that it would not even make a serious effort to resist it, and to avert the threatened dissolution.

We had known, all along, that slavery was the most potent of dissolvents in all political organisms. It could not but act the same part in our polity, and the great mass of the people, North, South, East and West had for generations long been responsible for the evil and for its continuance.

Many years the baleful poison had been working, until throughout a great section of the country it had eaten out that respect for nationality which is the most noble and vital part of any organized form of associated humanity, and the leading characteristic of the present epoch in the world's history. And at last the outbreak came. The slave power, the most distinctly marked oligarchy ever known to mankind, planted itself squarely across the track of the great democratic principle to which this Union owes the breath of life.

State sovereignty, from a harmless and bombastic phrase, seemed to become for a time a most formidable fact; for it was under the form of State sovereignty that the oligarchical, anti-republican principle of slavery disguised itself for the struggle so long impending. The attempt to destroy the mild and beneficent Union in order to extend and perpetuate human slavery, was by one of the most terrible mockeries ever conceived of, declared to be an uprising for liberty against tyranny. History has never known such profound irony as this. The spirit of liberty was never so strangely travestied before as when it was made to inspire and to consecrate that Confederacy, built according to those awful words which will forever remain historical, upon the corner-stone which the builders rejected, the corner-stone of negro slavery.

The effort to destroy the Union was serious enough, Heaven knows. Never did human beings, in the holiest cause, display more brilliant courage, energy, endurance, patience, fanatical self-sacrifice than the rebels in their mad struggle against the inexorable law. Had their cause been good, had the rebellion been just, it would have been impossible to subdue them. But the Union represented the cause of democracy, of nationality, of equal rights to all mankind, the sacred reign of law. The nobleness of the cause inspired the Union soldiers and the American people, who all became soldiers, with a valor and a devotion, an inventive genius, a reckless and amazing generosity of treasure and of blood, never surpassed in the history of mankind.

The world has found out at last whether this is a nation or not; whether the Central Government can protect itself or not against a serious effort to destroy it; whether the American people will acquiesce or not in their political dissolution; whether the great Republic will lie down to die like a lamb as soon as the knife is flourished at its throat. Perhaps it needed this spasm, this sudden apparition of political death, to reveal to the people the depth of their national sentiment, the strength of their attachment to the Union.

No effort more serious than the great rebellion is likely to be made again to destroy the Central Government; yet the very qualities which our late misguided enemies, soon to become our fellow-citizens, have manifested in the cause of slavery, give us the right to hope for a prouder and more prosperous future than has ever been granted to any political community. The growth of great empires, whether republics or monarchies, is slow. Years are much to the individual mortal, but man is the master of time. If not in our generation, assuredly at no very distant epoch, the race which has been foremost to destroy this Union will be eager to defend it, should it ever be unjustly assailed. So long as it is true to its natal principle and to the law of its being—that all men are created free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights—so long will this Union protect itself. It is almost omnipotent in the cause of right. A cause of wrong would "sit upon its arm and make it powerless." It cannot oppress, so long as the general diffusion of education and intelligence among the people insures a constant and jealous scrutiny of all its proceedings.

Nor do I deprecate the cry of danger from consolidation—although I have no sympathy with it—from absorption of power by this or that branch of the General Government. "Eternal vigilance," said JEFFERSON, "is the price of liberty." Let us continue to watch carefully the course of the General Government. We have all of us eyes and voices and votes, and if the Administration becomes really tyrannical in its tendencies, let us choose a better one.

THE TWO PARTIES OF THE DAY.

And now let us look at the pretensions and principles of the two parties and their candidates, in favor of one or the other of which our votes are to be cast soon. What are the issues of this Presidential election?

We are called on to decide—

I. Whether the will of the American people, constitutionally expressed, is the law of the land?

II. Whether, in the United States, all men are endowed with equal rights?

III. Whether it is just and reasonable to pay our debts, or to repudiate them?

IV. Whether economy and constitutional purity of administration will, on the whole, be best secured by the election of Mr. SEYMOUR or of Gen. GRANT?

I. and II. Now we know that there stand on the statute book certain acts, familiarly called the Reconstruction laws. For anything in my knowledge, they are as binding laws, in as full force over the good people of the country, from the President down to the humblest day-laborer, as any other laws on the statute book, whether passed at the beginning of last year or at the end of last century.

We are all of us more or less familiar with the genesis of those statutes, and know that they have been the cause of fierce dispute between the executive and legislative branches of the General Government, and that they were enacted by extraordinary majorities of both Houses over the President's veto.

But at any rate they are the law of the land by the will of a majority of the American people. I know no way of learning that will, or of discovering whether there has been a change in that will, except through the votes of this Congress and its successor. Meantime they have been passed according to constitutional forms, and have not yet been repealed.

But we are informed, on the authority of a Convention chosen by a very large portion of the voters of this country, that these laws are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that they proceed from a flagrant usurpation of a power which can find no warrant in the Constitution.

We can all read the Constitution. We can all read the statute book, and I for one have done my best to understand why those laws are in violation of the Constitution.

Most certainly the Constitution prescribes that members of the National House of Representatives shall be elected in the several States by those qualified to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. But the denouncers of the Reconstruction laws, the stern defenders of the Constitution, seem to have forgotten one little fact—a mere trifle which has naturally slipped their memory—namely, that there has been a war—that the States, now so cruelly oppressed, as it is charged, were four years long in armed rebellion, which it has cost half a million of lives and exactly four thousand millions of dollars to subdue, and that it is the special attribute of the National Legislature, now that the rebellion has desisted from organized hostilities, to lay down the terms of peace.

Because that Legislature, in its discretion, wishes to take what it believes to be necessary security for the future, in order that all this bloody and expensive work be not renewed at some convenient opportunity, it is said to be guilty of unparalleled oppression, of having established military despotism together with a curious kind of institution called negro supremacy.

Now if the National Legislature had no right to prescribe the conditions on which the States lately in rebellion should be permitted to resume those practical relations with the Union which they had so scornfully broken off, as they intended forever—whence was the power derived by which the suppression of the rebellion has been carried on to its conclusion?

It was said, authoritatively if not wisely, at the outbreak of the rebellion, that the right of coercion by the Central Government did not exist, and that nothing was more strictly according to law than for a sovereign and independent State to secede from this Union, according to pleasure. It is now claimed that it has the right to come back again at its pleasure.

Well, the people of the United States found in the Constitution all that was necessary to give a practical refutation of the doctrine of secession; and Democrats and Republicans, individually and collectively, by speech, by vote, and on the battle-field, stood shoulder to shoulder, proving in the most decided way by which men can prove their convictions—by dying for them—that they believed this Union to be a Government; that it had derived from its fundamental law laid down in 1789 by the people—the only legitimate source of government—all the powers necessary for its existence and to protect itself when assailed. When this nation was born, when it expanded, by force of that Constitution, from the chrysalis of a confederacy into an organized commonwealth—a nation among the nations—it stepped at once into the full fruition of all the necessary functions of a nation. The right and the means were found in the Constitution to raise great armies, to levy enormous sums, to suspend the action of the laws when deemed necessary by those to whom authority was freely delegated, to set up military Governments in rebel territory as fast as occupied, to make laws for the whole country through a body in which there were many permanently vacant seats.

We know that by the act of those who hated the Union and the Constitution, and were doing their best to make both go down in blood, we had all been placed in an abnormal condition. To suppose that in such extraordinary times the regular action of Government could go on as in time of profound peace, was a doctrine believed in by few who were not at heart with the rebellion. This extraordinary machinery—much of it very hateful, no doubt—was necessary for the national existence. The Constitution secures to the Republic the rights of war and peace and all the incidents thereof. The laws of nature and of nations underlie all written codes and constitutions, and are the common property of mankind. That great law of civilization—the safety of the people is the supreme law—*salus populi suprema lex*—a maxim most salutary, most liable to abuse, yet never less abused than in its application during the rebellion—belongs to our body of laws as much as if it had been formally enacted and bound up in the statute book. It is part of our Constitution, and of every constitution, and can be no more taken from us than a living man's heart can be taken from his body.

If the legislation in regard to the securities taken from the seceding States previous to the resumption of their ancient relations with the Union, be unconstitutional and usurpatory, I cannot understand how we are to justify most of the proceedings by which the rebellion was put down and without which the Union must have succumbed. It was not necessary to go outside the Constitution to repress insurrection, nor is it necessary to go outside it to find the right to take proper guarantees against its renewal.

Until a force sufficient to overthrow the Government has been exerted, the right and the power of the nation to exist remain, and it is itself sole judge of the means to make that right valid. The legal continuity of the ancient relations between the seceding States and the Union has been broken by their revolt. As they have not triumphed in the struggle, it is not for them, but for the nation, speaking through a majority of its Legislature, to prescribe the terms of renewal.

Upon the general principle that the Government may suppress insurrection, it may prevent the danger of its reappearance after its military power has been broken in the field; the reëstablishment of something much resembling slavery by means of vagrant laws and the denial to freedmen of civil rights, and the repudiation of the national debt by the assistance of those by whose rebellion it has been created.

Not to do this would be puerile lenity, dereliction of duty to the generations yet unborn, as well as a criminal injustice towards the freedmen, for which we should deserve signal punishment. To listen, on the other hand, to an ignoble desire of vengeance upon those who have fought so bravely in defence of a cause so bad, would be a disgrace to the American name.

We shall be all Americans again at some future day, and the citizens of the lately rebellious States will, in the next generation perhaps, be inspired by the same haughty but legitimate pride of nationality which now swells the breasts of those who dwell in the free and loyal States, and the same energy which has done its best to destroy may help to preserve the life of the Republic. I for one would not relinquish the glorious hope of a free, united and fraternal population over the whole surface of these United States, for the most golden visions of any separate empire.

But even if the Reconstruction laws are constitutional, are they expedient?

We are told that the seceding States are treated with cruelty; that in time of profound peace they are subjected to military despotism and negro supremacy. The party now in power is arraigned for its career of unparalleled oppression and tyranny during and since the rebellion.

Unparalleled tyranny! Will you search the records of all the civil wars ever waged upon this planet and find me one solitary, remote parallel to the extraordinary lenity manifested by the conquerors in this civil war?

Will you go back to republican Rome, and tell me of the career of alternately dominating parties in her civil wars? Will you read of the wholesale massacres of MARIUS, when his party was uppermost, the blood-dripping edicts of the triumphant SYLLA, in his turn dooming the men of the vanquished party to death—soldiers, citizens, and all—faster than he could remember their names, killing them by hundreds and thousands first, and recording judgment against them afterward, as fast as he could recall them, or get them recalled to his memory? Will you remember how the triumvirs, dividing the world's empire, met together over a table, and in one evening sentenced 2,300 Roman citizens to death, and on the following days murdered ten times the number? Think of the head of the mangled CICERO, exposed in the Forum, which had so often rung to his impassioned oratory, with his amputated hands placed in hideous mockery of rhetorical gesture beneath, and with FULVIA's needle thrust through that tongue, which even now after nineteen centuries still enthralls the civilized world with its eloquence!

Turn to the civil and religious wars which desolated France for nearly the whole of the sixteenth century, and count the thousand and ten thousand cold-blooded massacres, executions, confiscations, proscriptions, which reduced the country to a wilderness, and the population to pauperism, from generation to generation.

Look at the blood-stained soil of the Netherlands during their civil wars and rebellions, with the hangings, beheadings, drownings, burnings alive and buryings alive by whole townfuls—often eight hundred and a thousand daily victims authentically recorded—to the deliberate sentence to death of the whole population of the country by the dominant party; to the confiscation not of an estate, here and there, but of whole provinces at a swoop.

Recall that hideous civil war which converted Germany—then the most civilized region of Europe—into a pandemonium for thirty miserable years; when deeds of fiendish oppression and cruelty such as the human mind can scarcely conceive of except in delirium, were of almost daily occurrence, as one party or the other gained the ascendency.

Remember the wars of the Roses in England, annihilating races, decimating counties over and over again with their massacres, their proscriptions and executions, their attainders of the blood, incriminating and impoverishing generations yet unborn. Think of JEFFRIES' bloody assize. Pause upon the Thames beneath the Traitor's Gate, and listen to the groans still sounding through the black past from the "Tower of Julius, England's lasting shame." Think of the grinning skulls once decorating Temple Bar in Fleet-street, and the Tolbooth in Edinburgh. Listen to the eternal sighs from the famous bridge in the full throng of what was once the most powerful Republic in the world. Or if you think these days too distant, and imagine the world grown too merciful to offer a parallel to republican tyranny and oppression here, cast a glance at the deeds of revolutionary France, and shudder at hideous images of massacre and murder in every imaginable shape, of confiscation and desolation to more than conceivable extent.

Recall the oppression which marked the career of the British India Company in the East; the tyranny and extortion by which vast populations were goaded almost daily into rebellion against their foreign conquerors, and the frightful proscription and robberies when those rebellions were suppressed; think of whole kingdoms of great extent, ancient civilization, enormous wealth, literally put up at public auction and knocked down for a song to a few needy adventurers—a proscription so gigantic and so universal that, in the words of England's greatest orator, it stands forever "as a monument to astonish the imagination and confound the reason of mankind."

Sup full of horrors like these with which the history of civil war in every age and land is crammed, and then turn to this country, still heaving with the convulsions of war, disbanding its million soldiers as soon as the rebel sword was sheathed; look in vain for a single execution, for confiscations or attainders; behold the very head and front of the rebellion, JEFFERSON DAVIS himself, generously released upon bail bond, and now the guest of nobles in England; look at the generalissimo of the rebel armies peacefully engaged in the instruction of youth in the academic shades of Virginia, and hailed by a Union General and Ambassador as "a representative man in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution and the welfare of the country."

I, for one, am prouder as an American, of the instantaneous disbanding of our victorious hosts when their work was done, than I was of their assembling with such unexampled patriotism when the Union was assailed. More than all is it gratifying to every patriot heart that there has been no imitation here of that foul vengeance upon the vanquished which has stained the conclusion of every civil war, except our own, with the indelible marks of useless bloodshed. The word universal amnesty is trembling on every lip throughout the country, and must soon be spoken; but prudence, honor, justice require that with that beneficent word should be coupled impartial suffrage and irrevocable guarantees of equal rights.

This is not the time to examine the question of suffrage from an *a priori* point of view. The right to cast a vote should entail upon its possessor the corresponding duty of understanding the subject voted upon, and an educational suffrage for a whole population, whatever its colors, would perhaps be the most reasonable condition. But I doubt whether in present circumstances any better way of protecting the freedman in his civil rights can be found than by giving him the vote. The end justifies the means. To refuse the franchise to a man, not because he is ignorant, but because he is black, seems to me as preposterous as to deny it to him because he is not six feet high.

As to what is called negro supremacy, I confess this to be a subject beyond my comprehension. I suspect that the consummate politicians of the seceding States will find even less difficulty in manipulating the negro vote of the South than they did for thirty years or more in controlling the majority of white voters in the North. Negro supremacy may be a good phrase to conjure with in these regions, but I doubt whether the white citizens of the slave States are much appalled by the sound.

We are told that "the Southern people are not hostile to the negroes and would not oppress them if they had the power to do so; that they have grown up among the whites who have been accustomed to look upon them with kindness." So much the better. Now that kindness to the negro is to be manifested in some better ways than by holding him in perpetual slavery, by selling his wife and children before his eyes, by tracking his fugitive steps with bloodhounds, by refusing his testimony in courts of justice, by depriving him of every right of a human creature; it is perfectly possible that better relations between employer and laborer may ere long be established. But I doubt whether any one seriously expects that the negro will obtain political or intellectual supremacy in any part of this continent; or that the Caucasian race anywhere needs discriminating legislation in its favor to prevent it from lapsing into subjection to the African. If we can protect these unfortunates, who have ever trusted us, and whose hopes of deliverance have ever pointed to the north star, against the possibility of falling into some kind of bondage and disability again; if we can give the means of self-protection by putting the ballot in their hand, it is as much as we can expect at present.

But beyond that unequivocal expression of the Democratic dogma in regard to the Reconstruction laws, we learn on highest authority the practical purpose of that party, should they succeed at the election. This purpose, so far as I can understand the English language, seems to be a renewal of the war.

The Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency is a distinguished leader in the Union armies. His name is indelibly associated with some of the most illustrious campaigns, hardest fought battles, triumphant marches of the war. Throughout the picturesque and brilliant manœuvres and desperate assaults of the memorable siege of Vicksburg, on the world-famous march of SHERMAN to the sea, the name of Gen. BLAIR is conspicuous and historical. No man in this country, whose Government he has helped maintain against armed rebellion, would pluck a single leaf from his laurels. But he is a candidate for the second office, and may if elected succeed to the first.

And how does this eminent citizen expound to us the duties of the next President? He tells us that his foremost duty will be to mutilate the statute book, to defy the law of the land, to trample into the dust the Reconstruction laws. As the Senate in any event must remain Republican, and therefore opposed to the repeal of these laws, that repeal must be effected, in spite of the Senate, by Executive authority. The army is to be "compelled" to undo its usurpations. The Senate is to be "compelled," by the coöperation of the President, to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. The President, being sworn to maintain the Constitution, will, it is declared, fail of his duty if he allows that Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

And has it really come to this? These United States of America, after suppressing a gigantic rebellion against the law, are not a Government of laws after all, but a Government of force. The army is to be "compelled," the Senate is to be "compelled," and the acts of Congress are to be "trampled into the dust." By whom? By the Democratic President, should we be so unfortunate as to elect him. The President is sworn to maintain the Constitution, but he is also sworn faithfully to execute the office of President, foremost among the functions of which are to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. Those laws, I suppose, are as binding upon him as upon you and me, and I can find it nowhere written in the Constitution that the President is to annul the laws, if in his wisdom he thinks them not made in pursuance of the Constitution; that he is to be both Executive and Judge, and that every law is to be enforced or trampled upon according to his discretion.

And how if the Senate will not be compelled? How if the army will not be compelled? Can compulsion mean anything but force, sure to be met by a much greater force? Is that anything but civil war again, and a bloodier one than before?

Vae victis!—woe to the vanquished!—that most vulgar of sentiments, has no place in American bosoms; but the immense good nature manifested by the people since the rebellion surrendered, is not to be mistaken for a stupid indifference to the security of the Union and the law.

Until the citizens of New-England, or New-York, or Pennsylvania, white, black or yellow, are entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens in Alabama, or Texas, or any other State, North or South, the Constitution of the United States is a pompous falsehood. The people intend it to be a reality.

We are told every day that we are unjust to the seceding States because we exact guarantees, when they have given all guarantees that could be reasonably expected. They have abolished slavery; they have repealed the ordinances of secession. What would we have more? Abolished slavery! repealed the ordinances of secession! Why, the first gun fired against Fort Sumter abolished slavery, the proclamation of LINCOLN registered the abolition, and the surrender of the rebel armies confirmed it. To submit to the abolition of slavery now is like submitting to the precession of the equinoxes, or solemnly adhering to the law of gravitation.

As for annulling the ordinances of secession, we thought them already pronounced null by a tribunal which is even higher than the Supreme Court—by that dread arbitrament to which kings and commonwealths must make their last appeal. A formal repeal of these statutes, since the war annulled them, seems superfluous enough.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

III. There is another great question to be decided in this election:

Shall the United States pay or repudiate their debts?

I confess myself, at the outset, almost hopelessly embarrassed in approaching this question.

It is an awful thing that this should be a question at all. I should doubt whether any honest man, who has ever really reflected on its dread portent, could palter one moment with the vile thing, repudiation. For the thing is ever there, however we may shirk the phrase.

There are axioms, one would think, in morals as in mathematics. It is geometrically certain, for example, that a straight line is the shortest between two points, although a long demonstration may be attempted in favor of a crooked one. And just so certainly is the straight line not only the shortest, but the only one between debt and payment, if we would avoid the crooked path of national bankruptcy and national dishonor.

Now, we are instructed from the Democratic platform of July 7, that "the credit of the Government and the currency must be made good." A wholesome sentiment, which there are few to dispute!

And by way of arriving at this blessed result, we are advised that "where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States."

This sentiment, according to the Associated Press report, was received with "thunders of applause."

As a further means of making good the credit of the Government, we are informed that Government bonds and other public securities must be taxed. This dogma, too, as we are informed, was received with "renewed cheering, and cries of 'read it again!'"

Now, we are all agreed, it seems, that the national credit is to be made good. It certainly stands in great need of repair, as I shall presently show. But there is a remarkable difference among American citizens as to the true method of reëstablishing that credit. Some of us believe in paying our debts when due, as a good way of accomplishing that end. Others believe in giving an indefinite promise to pay instead of payment.

What is a five-twenty bond? It is a promise by the United States to pay the holder one thousand or five hundred dollars, as the case may be, within twenty years from date; and a stipulation that the holder shall be obliged to accept payment, if Government choose, at the end of five years.

What is a dollar? Now when we are in doubt as to the meaning of an English word the best way is to look it out in the English Lexicon. Let us turn to that excellent work, *Worcester's Dictionary*. A dollar I find to be "a silver coin—that of the United States being equal to 100 cents, or four shillings and twopence sterling." Sterling shillings mean genuine shillings.

The meaning of the word silver is pretty well understood from ancient traditions, although we are seldom indulged nowadays with an ocular demonstration of its form or color in the way of currency. It is also well known that by statute of the United States, gold as well as silver is a standard of value, and there are even dim remembrances of gold dollars lingering in the minds of ancient men in these regions. We shall have no right to complain, then, if Government insists on our accepting payment in gold, five years after date, but must submit with the best grace we can.

A dollar means, therefore, in English and other civilized languages, "a coin."

What is a "coin?" Let us again dip in the pure well of *Worcester Unabridged*. A coin we shall find to be "a piece of metal bearing a legal stamp and made current as money." It is "metallic or hard money, as gold or silver.

Now if language be not invented to conceal thought, the United States Government, when it sold those bonds, promised to pay the holder, in five or twenty years, one thousand or five hundred pieces of stamped metal, gold or silver, each of them being equal to four genuine shillings and twopence. I beg pardon for being tedious, but it is hard to prove an axiom. Instead of these pieces of metal it now appears from the New-York platform that Government has the right to force upon the holder, within five years from date of its obligation, a new promise to pay such coins at an indefinite period, without interest.

And this is payment in full! Really, it is difficult to speak seriously or respectfully of such financiering; for what right has any man or any body of men to place this great United States Government, which we all honor and obey, upon the same level with the immortal Mr. Micawber?

"The amount of my obligation," said that great financier, on a memorable occasion, "was £23 4s. 9½d.; of the second, £18 6s. 2d. These sums united make a total, if my calculation is correct, amounting to £41 10s. 11½d." To leave my friend Mr. T. Traddles (the holder of the note) without acquitting myself of this pecuniary obligation, would weigh upon my mind to an insupportable extent. I have, therefore, prepared for my friend Mr. Traddles, and I now hold in my hand a document which accomplishes the desired object. I beg to hand to my friend Mr. Traddles my I O U for £41 10s. 11½d., and I am happy to recover my moral dignity and to know that I can once more walk erect before my fellow-men."

"I am persuaded," continues the biographer of that remarkable man, "not only that this was quite the same to Mr. Micawber as paying the money, but that Traddles himself hardly knew the difference until he had time to think about it."

To behold a great, prosperous, powerful Government like the American Union evading its obligations, and exchanging one promise to pay for another promise to pay, and expecting thus to recover its moral dignity, and to walk erect among other Governments; to hear the national creditor bemoaning himself as the melancholy Hamlet,—"like the chameleon, promise crammed, promise crammed,—you cannot stuff capons so,"—is not refreshing to those of us who believe in democracy.

But the party to which we are opposed maintain that if the word coin is not nominated in the bond, or in the law issuing the bonds, they shall be paid in the lawful money of the United States. I leave to the Supreme Court the responsibility of deciding whether Congress had the right to make anything but gold and silver a legal-tender for any debts. I am not a constitutional lawyer or judge; but this I do know, that the only justification of that proceeding, in the forum of conscience, was necessity, and that Government has no moral right whatever, and never could have, to pay its own debts in its own failed paper.

It is one thing to palter with the right, because of necessity; quite another thing for convenience, for our personal commodity. Necessity is a fury who knows no law, but to violate law at the instance of "that smooth-faced gentleman, tickling Commodity," is not the way to make the national credit good.

At the outbreak of the war, the country was flooded with the failed paper of more than a thousand banks, and it was held impossible to carry on the war on a specie basis. Whether that was so or not, whether the national credit was really better by reason of a currency which described our bonds at par or above it, in our own markets, at times when they were notoriously selling in Amsterdam, Frankfort, all the world over, at thirty-five or forty, is not for us now to discuss. But this much is certain, that if we add millions to that currency now, for the sake of paying our bonds with it; if we compel the creditor to take his payment in paper, which, in such case, would soon be less than twenty cents on the dollar, we shall perpetrate a gigantic injustice on those who trusted to our honor, and shall be met with a peal of derisive laughter at home or abroad, should we ever wish to negotiate another loan on such terms as upright Governments command. If this be the way to make our credit good—to force payment in depreciated paper twelve or fifteen years before the debt is due—I should like to know what course can make it bad.

It was expressly stated that the interest on the bonds should be paid in gold, and the inference is therefore made that the principal is to be paid in paper. This is the most amazing logic ever employed by reasonable beings. Practically we know, that as greenbacks had become legal, it was thought well to make assurance double sure that Government would pay interest in coin; although, as before observed, it could pay nothing else—except by express stipulation—without trampling on the dictionary. As the bonds were not due for two years from date, and as nobody imagined that we should be wallowing in an inconvertible paper currency for a quarter of a century, it was thought superfluous to say that the principal would fare as well as the interest.

At this moment, the paper promise to pay a dollar is worth seventy cents. During the darkest period of the war it was worth about thirty-five cents; or, in the preposterous jargon of the exchange, gold was worth two hundred and eighty per cent. Gold was worth then exactly what it is at this moment; but United States promises to pay were worth just half what they are to-day. So much of improvement there has been since the war was over; since the iron claw of necessity was removed from our throats; so much of revived confidence exists that the United States Government will not make itself bankrupt because it thinks it convenient. But should this threatened madness really afflict our people, we shall see the paper dollar descend again with fearful rapidity, till it soon ceases to circulate at all, and the poor dupe who trusted to our honor, and who bought our bonds when we needed money sorely, will be left with a piece of paper in his hand, whether nominally for five hundred dollars or five thousand, of just as much value as a withered leaf. We should thus return to specie payments by a short cut enough; for there would then be no other currency possible, but the cut would be through the very heart of the national prosperity and the national honor.

I believe that there are many honest people really imposed upon by the mock logic of the repudiators, who are in earnest when they join in the thunders of applause which greet the sentiment that the bonds are justly to be paid in paper when the word coin does not appear upon their face. But surely they know, or are bound to know, that every Secretary or high official of the Treasury; every dispenser, by authority, of the bonds; every Congressman or committeeman having authority to speak for Government, has uniformly, on all occasions, officially and privately, declared that when these bonds were paid at all, they would, as a matter of course, be paid in specie or its equivalent. If the Government now turns round and thrusts irredeemable paper in the creditor's face instead of specie, tell me, if you can, by what mild expression the transaction can be described. We know how we deal with individuals who obtain money on false pretences. I feel the most profound respect for the American people; I have entire faith in their public virtue—the only possible foundation of republican Governments; and I know that they will not be guilty of this fraud.

I pass over as quite irrelevant the pretext for repudiation now and then advanced, that the holders of these bonds sometimes obtained them at low prices; that they took advantage of the distress of Government, and are now clamorous for a payment from which they will derive large profit. Bonds of our Government, or of any Government or corporation, are worth exactly what they will bring in the markets of the world. If they are depressed, it is from doubt of ability or good faith; if they are high, it is because of general confidence in both. And the best judge of the conditions makes the best bargains. But I am not aware that a Government, any more than an individual, has the right to inquire at what price a *bona fide* holder obtained its paper. The honest man looks at his obligations, not into the private account-book of his creditor.

Nor is it easy to allude seriously to that other appeal sometimes addressed to the lower instincts of mankind by those who show their respect for the American people by insulting them. The phantom of a bloated, bondholding aristocracy, which is grinding the bones and drinking the blood of the hard-working people is evoked. Now, if the bondholders be ever so bloated and ever so aristocratic, it is difficult to see how the American people is to honor itself by plundering or defrauding them. This may be a good argument to address to burglars, but the American people will never defraud the bondholder of his own simply because he is bloated.

As a matter of fact we know that hundreds of millions of these bonds are held by trust companies, banks, savings institutions, corporations of various kinds, the stockholders and depositors in which are legion, and especially as regards the savings banks throughout the land, belong to the hardest working and humbler classes of the community. Clerks, mechanics, seamstresses, day-laborers, domestic servants, char-women, washer-women, factory girls—these make up a large proportion of these oppressive, bloated bondholders, who are feeding fat on our misery, and who are solemnly warned that there is to be but one currency for them and for something or other which is facetiously called the people.

In Massachusetts alone there are 348,593 depositors in the savings banks—more than a quarter of the whole population—and one-half of these deposits is in national securities. But you will not pardon me if I longer dwell on so sordid an argument.

One would think it equally superfluous to deny the moral right of that form of repudiation which consists of taxation by Government of its own bonds. A Government is bound by the same moral law which controls the individual. Unfortunately, sometimes, a Government, which is the aggregate strength of all the individuals, possesses a power denied to the individual. If John Stokes or Richard Roe borrow money of me at six per cent. and then deducts five per cent. or twenty per cent. of that interest, because he finds it convenient to take that little sum out of my pocket, I shall turn him over to the Courts, who will have something to say concerning the violation of contracts. But if Government takes off a tenth or a fifth of what it promised to pay me, I have no redress but to get rid of its bonds at the best price I can get. For assuredly, if the Government has the right to take off ten per cent. it has the right to take off one hundred per cent., and I may one day whistle for either interest or principal. To say that because Government imposes a general tax upon

property or income, levied proportionately upon all citizens, it has the right to deduct a portion or the whole of a sum to which it has bound itself annually to pay, seems to be an almost hopeless confusion of ideas against which human reason must struggle in vain.

I do not believe that the American people mean to adopt any form of repudiation. I use the word repudiation purposely, and as often as I can. If we are to have the thing let us get familiar with the phrase. Repudiation means refusal to pay—whether a part or the whole of our just debts—and it means nothing else in its pecuniary application.

An individual cannot repudiate if he lives under a government of law. But a nation may take a vile advantage of its strength. There is but one excuse for the individual repudiator—inability, insolvency—and then he must give up his all to his creditors. And there is that excuse only for national repudiation. Is the great American Republic prepared to go into bankruptcy and to divide its little all honestly among its creditors? Nay more; are we ready to precipitate the catastrophe by declaring our insolvency twelve or fifteen years before it is necessary?

Why, there exists no nation in the world so capable of paying its debts as this nation. The American Union is the richest commonwealth in the world—a proposition easy of proof, into the details of which it is not necessary on this occasion to enter. It is the richest community that ever existed, and it is as absurd for us to pretend inability to pay, as it would be for the richest man in town to repudiate his monthly milk bill or grocery book because of inability.

How much do we owe? $2,500,000,000. How many of us are there? I suppose something less than 40,000,000. We owe on an average, perhaps, $63 a head, at this moment. When the debt is due, say twelve or fifteen years hence, there will be at least 60,000,000 of us—say about $40 apiece to pay, supposing the debt not to have disappeared altogether by that time, which it may easily be made to do. Nine dollars a year a head, and we are paying that now, would extinguish the whole debt, interest and principal, before fifteen years are gone. If the foul word repudiation had never been breathed, our difficulties would be over already, and the capitalists of the world would be glad to take our securities at as low a rate as the most favored nations enjoy.

This is the richest country in the world. The accumulated capital of the British Empire may be one-third larger, although it is probable that the results of the United States census of 1870 will make surprising revelations; but the annual product of the United States is now far greater than that of the British Empire, while the untouched resources of this nation are of almost fabulous extent.

It will be much within limits to assume a yearly product, at this moment, of $4,000,000,000, gold. But that which makes our financial strength not only encouraging, but astounding, is the tremendous ratio at which our wealth and population increase. Arithmetic, statistics become poetical when they deal with the American future. The head swims when the possibilities of this fortunate land are contemplated. If I dwell for a moment upon the enormous power and wealth of this country, it is not for the ignoble purpose of pandering to individual or national glorification, but in order that we all may take shame if we admit for an instant our inability to pay our honest debts.

On the most moderate calculation, our population doubles every twenty-three years. Our wealth doubles at least every ten years. In the decade immediately preceding the civil war, the ascertained value of private property in the country increased more than 128 per cent.; doubling, therefore, in less than eight years. At a moderate estimate, the population, fourteen years hence, will be 60,000,000, and the valuation of property, after making allowance for the cost and consequences of the war throughout the whole country, will be $80,000,000,000. The debt, even if not reduced a dollar before that time, will then amount to about four per cent. of the accumulated capital of the nation. What individual in this country wishes to-day to repudiate his personal debts, maturing twelve and fifteen years hence, because they are likely to amount to a twenty-fifth part of his assets?

Why, the State of Massachusetts created in the year 1866, the first year after the war, $517,000,000, according to the interesting and admirable address of His Excellency Gov. BULLOCK. During the preceding ten years the increase of production was seventy-two per cent., although the yearly increase of population was but three per cent., much below the national average. Were the whole country as industrious, the annual product would at this moment be $16,000,000,000, instead of $4,000,000,000, according to the moderate basis which we have taken.

And there is no good reason why the whole country should not be as productive as our State. Heaven knows that we are not burdened with natural advantages of soil and climate. The surplus of our population is annually poured, and our capital is annually poured into the West and Northwest. Can you even faintly imagine at some future day, when it shall be safe for Northern men and Northern capital to emigrate to the South and Southwest, how vast will be the wealth created in those semi-tropical regions by that magic caduceus, that golden three-leaved wand of free labor, equal rights and peace, which has caused the great Northwest to prosper as no community of men ever prospered before?

When the blight and the traditions and the superstitions of slavery have passed away, is it to be supposed that the fairest and most prolific regions of the world, the great Southwest, extensive as European empires, will lie fallow as at present, with less than one per cent. of their surface under cultivation? If there is a cotton crop at this moment of 3,000,000 bales—three-fifths of the old maximum—will you venture to predict its amount fifteen years hence, if it should be fairly open to free labor, and the circulation of capital and of ideas?

To talk of the inability of the United States to pay their debts in coin, is an insult to human reason. Industry, honesty, and above all, peace—peace which the great soldier, to whom more than to any one man we owe our victory, so earnestly invokes—will make the debt disappear, almost before we have time to fund it; and in these circumstances the capitalists of the world will have to get up early, if they wish our bonds at four and one-half per cent.

We borrow now at about seven and one-half per cent. In the dark days of the war we paid about seventeen per cent. Those were the times when Confederate stock sold for par in Europe, and United States securities for thirty-five. There has been at least some progress since then.

When the war was over and our whole outstanding liabilities had been figured up, the total of the debt, on the 1st of August, was found to be ($3,287,733,329,) a little less than three thousand three hundred million dollars.

On the 1st of August, 1868, it was $2,485,000,000. During three years, therefore, we had reduced the debt just one-quarter, say eight hundred millions.

It is almost superfluous to say that I am at this moment following the masterly and luminous address of Mr. ATKINSON, of Brookline, for I trust that this invaluable document is in the hands of every man of either party who wishes to know the state of the national finances.

It is impossible to array statistics in a more convincing shape, and I, for one, believe his facts and his inferences to be quite beyond dispute. Those who have studied his statements, as well as the speeches of SUMNER, BOUTWELL, FESSENDEN and other eminent Republican authorities on this vital question, may defend the Republican policy in financial matters against all assailants.

In round numbers, $1,650,000,000 currency have been contributed by the people between April 1, 1865, and June 30, 1868, to the support of Government. Of that enormous amount—more than $507,000,000 a year—by far the greater part has been spent for the civil war and the interest on the debt which the rebellion caused us to create, over and above our vast yearly contributions during that war.

In those three and a quarter years, our ordinary expenses over and above war debt and war interest paid, as Mr. ATKINSON has proved, were less than $92,000,000 of currency, say $65,000,000 in gold, each year.

I doubt whether the history of nations has anything like this to show; a reduction, in a little more than three years, of one-quarter of a great debt and a diminution of the annual expenses of a vast Republic like ours to so small a sum. Add the interest of the debt at six per cent., say $120,000,000, and you have less than $200,000,000, gold, as our yearly budget. The annual expenses of Great Britain, with its debt funded at three per cent., are $350,000,000; those of France are, at the very least, $400,000,000.

Each Power is spending at this moment about twice as much as we spend, while the principal of the French debt is quite as large as ours and that of the English sixty per cent. larger. Yet the English Three per cents. are at ninety-four, the French Three per cents. at sixty-nine and a quarter, while our six per cents. are hardly seventy-five.

Is not this the very essence of unreason? Compare for example the respective position of those two great countries, the French Empire and the American Union. I shall say not a word of the comparative value of their institutions or their schemes of national life.

Look only at financial facts.

France has a somewhat less numerous population than that of this Union—say thirty-eight millions.

The latest and most trustworthy statisticians compute the yearly product of the Empire at twenty milliards of francs—say $4,000,000,000, or exactly what was the estimate of our production a few years ago. The sum total of her debt is just equal to ours. Her yearly budget is more than double our own.

How are these four hundred annual millions of dollars spent?

Thanks to the superior credit enjoyed by the Empire over that of the Union, the interest of her debt is but $68,000,000, gold. This leaves her $333,000,000.

And how does she spend these $333,000,000? The army and navy take each year in time of peace—the iron-clad peace, which is all Europe ever knows—about $140,000,000.

The estimates for the current year of the United States Government, for army and navy together, are $57,000,000 in currency; equal to $40,000,000 in gold, or $100,000,000 less than those of France.

Let me not fatigue your patience with more details. We perceive that France, with a less numerous population than our own, and the same amount of debt and annual production, spends in time of peace twice as much as we do; that her army and navy expenses are three and a half times as large as our own; that she has at this moment, ready to respond to the first cannon-shot in Europe, 1,200,000 soldiers, equal to any the world ever knew, one-fifth more than the whole number we disbanded as soon as the armed rebellion was overthrown.

Remember too, that her production seems almost to have reached its limit; that her population is nearly stationary, having scarcely doubled in one hundred and seventy years; that her expenses have been annually increasing with dizzy speed; that her debt is rapidly augmenting, having doubled in the last fifteen years; and then remember that our population doubles in little more than twenty years, our annual production every dozen years, our accumulated capital every eight years, while our debt has been decreased twenty-five per cent. in three and a quarter years—and then behold France borrowing money with perfect ease at four and one-half per cent., while we are talking of repudiation, bond-taxing, and national bankruptcy!

Why, it was but yesterday that we all saw the Imperial Minister of Finance put a three per cent. loan on the market, which was so greedily taken at sixty-nine and a quarter, that he had offers of money about equal to the whole of our national debt at its maximum, although he asked for less than one hundred million dollars. There were 781,292 persons, who subscribed for more than six hundred and sixty million francs of annual "rentes," representing a capital fifteen thousand millions, and thirty-four times as much as M. MAGNE asked for. Within one week, six hundred million francs in coin were deposited as guarantee.

Well may that warlike nation—from their point of view, which is not ours—be proud of their mighty armaments and their apparently unlimited credit. Well may we hang our heads at the humiliation of our national credit. Is it even conceivable, if the prudent and masterly financial policy which the Republican Party has been pursuing be persisted in, and which is not yet fully appreciated at home, and entirely unknown elsewhere, that we are to see our six per cents hawked about at seventy-five, while other great Empires, not more wealthy, vastly more expensive and much less progressive, place their funds at three and a half and four and a half per cent. interest?

GEN. GRANT.

The American people had confidence enough in themselves during the war. Republican and war Democrat together bore arms cheerfully against the common foe, and went into the death struggle as if it were a festival. Whence comes this abject fear, or this affectation of fear, this despair of our destiny, when the national future was never so radiant as now? Let us resolve to return to specie payments, which can be done as well next year as next century; let us get rid of this irredeemable paper currency, which converts us all, whether we like it or not, into a nest of gamblers; let us, in the words of the Chicago platform, spurn all forms of repudiation, "partial or total, open or covert, as a national crime;" let us refuse to follow that financial *ignis fatuus* which, by way of showing us some other way to clear ourselves of debt except by paying it when due, is sure to lead us into the Slough of Despond; let us remember that to us is confided in trust, for those who are to come after us, that most precious of national possessions, the national honor; let us cease to go about moping and mumping of national ruin when the road to national prosperity lies straight before us; let us elect that man President who says, "Let us have peace," and who means to execute the laws of the land, not to trample them in the dust, and we shall soon see the spectres which have haunted us going back to the limbo of departed spirits.

Who is that man?

My friends, there have been times in our history when it was necessary for men to ask each other, who is Mr. So-and-so, just nominated by this or that party as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States? But has it ever occurred to any child throughout the land, above the age of six years, to ask, this summer, Who is Gen. GRANT?

There are but few among the sons of men whose history is identical with the history of their country. But the record of this Republic during the most eventful years of its existence, is the record of the candidate whom we hope to see elected.

But suppose the question had been asked ten years ago. Haply some swain from the Far West might have told us of a retired Captain of infantry, some thirty-six years of age, who had served through the Mexican war, after graduating at West Point, had subsequently retired to a farm near St. Louis, but who, just before the outbreak of the rebellion, had gone into the leather business at Galena—a plain man in his manner, who was sometimes seen driving an ox-team, but never a "balky one," into the streets of St. Louis, but who never told his neighbors that he had been in every battle of the Mexican war, save Buena Vista, and that he had been promoted twice on the field for gallantry. These things being matters of course in our brave little army, the leather dealer saw small cause for taking airs thereupon, and if he nourished any ambition, as he seems to have let out in a moment of weakness, he had visions of a sidewalk, to be built from his own modest mansion to the railway station at Galena.

Suppose the question asked a century hence. Will there be many persons so ignorant of history as to falter in their reply.

It is doubtful whether he has even yet been thoroughly appreciated. When the living man becomes suddenly before our eyes an historic personage, it is difficult, perhaps, to judge him as carefully as we may the heroes of the past. I am no hero-worshiper, and it has always seemed to me that the true hero of this most important epoch in our history is the American people. Whatever was greatest and best throughout the war, was done by the people. And it is because Gen. GRANT is a singular embodiment of many of the most prominent characteristics and best virtues of the people, that he seems the fittest man to be chosen our Chief Magistrate.

I believe that from the time our generalissimo received the surrender of the rebel armies up to the period when he became the candidate of a distinct party organization, it was rare enough to find any disposition to detract from his fame. For one, I confess that the sentiment I find most necessary to guard against when contemplating his wondrous career, and the strange simplicity and repose of his character, is a tendency to over-enthusiasm. Through the misty atmosphere which belongs to the past, conspicuous personages are apt to dilate into more than mortal proportions, while we are, not unreasonably, inclined to scan very closely the defects and the pretensions of contemporary greatness. In truth, the very simplicity of Gen. GRANT's character makes the great things which he did seem simple too. There can be no surer test of power than the ease with which it accomplishes Herculean tasks; yet the spectator, deceived by symmetry itself, often mistakes the colossal for the common-place.

We all seem afraid of uttering that one word in regard to this shy, tranquil, unobtrusive man, which really characterizes him—the word genius. The very modesty of the man himself seems to rebuke all tendency to exaggeration. Yet, after all, this is exactly what Gen. SHERMAN says in his famous and beautiful letter, while avoiding the phrase: "My only point of doubt was in your knowledge of grand strategy and of books of science and history; but I confess your common sense seems to have supplied all these." And what is that common sense which supplies strategy, science, history, but genius?

In the little affair of Belmont, where he first showed his incapacity to accept defeat; at Donelson, where he converted impending rout into victory, by ordering the famous charge of SMITH; on the dark and bloody April afternoon, when he told SHERMAN at Pittsburg Landing how Donelson was won, and organized out of apparent panic and ruin that magnificent triumph of the following morning; from Vicksburg to Chattanooga, from the Wilderness to Richmond, he pursued the rebellion to its doom—never a footstep backward—untiring, unimpassioned, tranquil, relentless as destiny.

I have no pretension to be a judge of military affairs, but to my humble apprehension the campaigns of Gen. GRANT, especially those of Vicksburg, of Chattanooga and of Richmond, will—the more closely they are studied—the more decidedly reveal a capacity of the highest order in the man who conducted them. That they prove patient firmness, tenacity and self-devotion is beyond dispute. To be a great soldier necessarily implies many of the highest intellectual faculties. No man can be a great soldier without being a thinker, and this is the very reason why successful soldiers are apt to be dangerous in a Republic:

"They think too much, such men are dangerous."

Not because he is a great soldier—deep as the debt of gratitude is which the nation owes him—but because during the whole of his career he has manifested those civic virtues which inspire confidence, do we wish him for our Chief Magistrate. Cheerfulness and prophetic hope when danger and disaster were thickest; self-command in the hour of immense success; patience and self-forgetfulness under unmerited obloquy—these qualities are as striking in him as his utter indifference to a fame which might well dazzle and lead astray the strongest intellect. He seems utterly without ambition, and this is the reason why he is one of the few successful soldiers of history whom it will seem safe for the people to have trusted. From the hour when he was surprised to find in the newspapers that he had been appointed Brigadier-General of volunteers, down to the moment when a higher grade than ever known in our armies was created for him, he never felt the least anxiety for promotion. But self-control under unmerited and preposterous disgrace, however temporary, seems to prove more than any of his deeds, the greatness of his character.

Remember that immediately after the famous victory of Fort Donelson, in which he had presented 15,000 prisoners, 17,600 small arms and sixty-five cannon to the United States, he was most unjustly and causelessly threatened with arrest and deprived of his command, and that he did his best, while claiming justice from his commanding officer before he would withdraw his resignation, to further that expedition, in the command of which he had been superseded. "No one, he said to the veteran Smith, "can feel more pleasure than myself at your richly deserved promotion. Anything you may require, send back transports for, and if within my power, you shall have it."

And at Milliken's Bend, when preparing that last magnificent movement against Vicksburg, through which he saw his final triumph assured; when the country, weary of delays and aghast at his boldness, was clamoring for his removal; when our enemies all over the world were shouting, as well pluck the stars from the sky as attempt the capture of Vicksburg; when even his friends turned from him; but when one plain man who sat at the White House said, "I rather like the man; I think we'll try him a little longer," how could a soldier prove greater claims upon the confidence of the country than he did at that moment of almost universal despondency?

Seeing already in his mind's eye what no other eye could see, that quickly coming procession of victories, that twenty days' campaign, the passage of the great river, the five battles in which, throwing himself between Johnson and Pemberton, he destroyed one army and drove the other into the citadel soon to surrender to him thirty-two thousand strong; even when at that moment of anticipated triumph he heard the loud cry for his removal he was incapable of any thought save for the good of the country.

There are very few persons in this Union, I suppose, who have not read the letter, written precisely at that moment, which he charges his father to destroy, or at least to show to no one; and I do not envy the man who is not touched by its simple grandeur.

"Were it not for the natural desire of proving myself equal to anything expected of me, I would gladly accept a less responsible position. * * * I will do my part toward putting down the rebellion in the shortest possible time, without expecting or desiring any other recognition than a quiet approval of my course."

As long as the Republic breeds such citizens her destiny is safe. Such soldiers are not dangerous. Certainly, he did his part toward putting down the rebellion, but the approval of his course has been a little less quiet than he desired.

But I forbear. His career is a history in itself, and has already engaged the labor of brilliant and able writers—some of them the partners of his toil and of his fame; but I have thought it not amiss to call your attention to those manifestations of his qualities as a citizen which entitle him to the post of our Chief Magistrate.

With such a man for the first office, and with our kindly, high-minded, experienced, patriotic and sagacious Speaker of the House, SCHUYLER COLFAX, whose very name is so suggestive of revolutionary memories—a man who, placed four years long on a pedestal where defects as well as virtues are closely scanned, has never made an enemy or lost a friend—with such a genuine Republican for the Vice-Presidency, it is impossible to admit a doubt of our success.

We have only to remember the device of the clan of GRANT, to which—whether belonging to it or not—he has himself been ever faithful: "Stand fast and stand sure. Craig Ellachie."

N. B. FORREST.

A Speech Defending His Course in the War—The Rebellion Right, the North Wrong.

Gen. N. B. FORREST spoke at Jackson, West Tennessee, on the 14th inst., defending himself against the charge of being a traitor, saying that he appealed to the Constitution, to the truth of history, and to the sober reflection of candid men in his vindication. He contended that the question is not who struck the first blow, or fired on Fort Sumter? That's a school-boy's argument, beneath contempt. It is this: Who, or what party was it that arrayed themselves, and with them a majority of all the people in the Northern States, against the people of the South, against a plain letter of the Constitution, in violation of their oaths? We quote the following from his speech:

We said, having broken the bargain wilfully and deliberately, we are not bound—we will separate. You said, here is a compact for perpetual Union—pointing to that clause—you shall not go. To this we replied, the Constitution is an entire compact—one part is as binding as the other; having trampled one part under your feet, we will not be bound by the rest. There being no common arbiter to decide that question, an appeal is made to the sword, the "*argumentum ad hominem*" of nations. Who struck the first blow or fired the first gun, is an immaterial issue, except that it enabled the real thieves to cry "thief,"—the real incendiaries to cry "fire, fire, fire,"—the real traitors, who had planned war and destruction of the Union, to cry, "Union, Union, Union." Many hundreds of thousands of men, deceived by these men, without inquiry, rushed, as they supposed, to the rescue of the Union. In defending ourselves in our country, in our Southern States, we levied no war on you; mark that. You call us traitors, while traitors are in power. The passions of the people, excited to turn off public attention from themselves, and prevent scrutiny into their manifold derelictions, this party raised the mad-dog cry of "rebels, rebels," "traitors, traitors." But when the historian in other days, lifted high above the passions of the hour, with no motives but to subserve truth—weighing all things—turning to the Constitution in all its parts and history, then turning to your leagues, your newspaper editors, your legislative acts, your aggressions—the disunion, disloyal and Constitution-condemning speeches of your leaders—will say, these are the Benedict Arnolds and the Catalines who banded together to destroy the Union. These are the traitors. Turning another page—looking into the events of the war and all that has been done since—the reconstruction measures, the impeachment of the President, the acts of persecution against the Southern people, he will say, notwithstanding the Crittenden resolutions, which were passed when they were shaking with fear, after the battle of Manassas, these leaders are cowards, for none but cowards oppress a fallen people, who have surrendered and given up their arms. In that same page he will also write that this plea of upholding the Union, coming from such men, was not the real cause of the war, but to free the negroes, put the political power in their hands and disfranchise the whites. In this war, with the whole power of the Government at your back, with five to one in men, means and measures, with importations from abroad, you have succeeded in doing that for which the war was waged—freed the negroes, which has created a vast debt that is undermining the prosperity of the country. I wish to be understood. I, with my brothers-in-arms, have surrendered; we have given our paroles. That I mean to keep in spirit and in letter, and so does every honorable soldier who did likewise. While I say this, I must say I have done nothing but what I believed right, and under similar circumstances would do again. I wish also, to say to the soldiers in blue, be they whom they may, to every man of them, while you and I may differ as to the causes and justice of the war, that I have no cause of quarrel with you; between us the tomahawk is buried, and here is my hand in friendship to each and every one of you, who did not forget you were gentlemen as well as soldiers. As efforts are made in the Northern States to misrepresent the conduct of the Southern people with regard to their former slaves, with regard to peace, and with regard to the Northern people, I beg leave to make the following statement: We have no feeling of unkindness to freedmen. In seeking their freedom, they have only done what every human being similarly situated would do. Being free, there is not a man, woman or child in all this land who would reinslave them, or one of them, if they could. We now see that our system of culture with large plantations was wearing out the country about as fast as we could open it—ruinous to every interest, and that slavery, in that respect, was an evil. In having been dispossessed of slaves, we are relieved of a heavy responsibility. Our newspapers are now teeming with appeals—in which I concur—urging every owner of large plantations to cut them up into small farms, and invite citizens from other States and from all countries to come among us and live. So far from opposing the settlement of people from the Northern and Western States, we desire them to come among us, above all others, without regard to their politics. And we now say to them, if they will come, we will welcome them and protect them, and if necessary, defend them to the death. There will be no necessity for that, however; they will be as secure as they were in Ohio or elsewhere. If any of them will come to me, I will take them by the hand, show them farms that they can purchase at one-fifth the prices asked for open plantations in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New-York, Pennsylvania, or the New-England States—quite as productive as the lands they leave, in a better climate, on or near railroads, and convenient to markets. If they do not credit these statements, try us. There is one class of population we do not want—the low, base, vulgar, lying, thieving men, who come among us to get office that they may plunder. Having no merits, no qualifications, they seek to get office at the hands of the ignorant freedmen, and, as the best way of doing that, they try to array the freedmen against the whites. To such men we say keep off; we don't want you. There is another class we do not want—the tools of the Abolition Party, sent out here to live upon us and misrepresent us. The effort making to cause the Northern people to believe that we are still rebels, fomenting discord and another war, is wrong. If the people will only think, they will themselves see that it is false and without foundation. Impoverished by the war, by the failure of three crops, there is nothing we so much need as peace, well knowing if there is war, or even strife, that we shall be plunged deeper and deeper in ruin and distress. When they tell you otherwise, don't credit their statements; they are untrue. All we want is peace, equal laws, our rights in the States and in the Union. While the Radical Party are in power we see no hope for that; therefore we desire their overthrow, believing if that is not done, civil liberty and free government will be lost to us forever.

WADE HAMPTON.

His Reply to an Invitation to Stump Illinois.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 5, 1868.

Major-Gen. John A. McClernand, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter, inclosing the pamphlet, has just reached me, and I beg to thank you for your attention in sending the latter, as well as for your polite invitation to address the people of your State. It would give me very great pleasure to accept this flattering invitation, but my services are imperatively demanded here, where we are struggling against very heavy odds, though with a fair prospect of success. If I could leave home I would certainly visit the great Northwest, in the hope that I might in some small degree disabuse your people of the false impression given to them by radical misrepresentations of the purposes, the wishes and the desires of the people of the South. I would strive to impress upon them that we desire above all things a firm, just peace; that we recognize the question of slavery and secession as settled forever by the war; that we have no purpose, open or concealed, to agitate these questions at any future time, and that we look to constitutional agencies and peaceful remedies alone to free us from legislation which we believe to be unconstitutional, and which we know will destroy the South utterly and irretrievably.

We appeal, confidently, to the great Conservative Party which is now fighting for the Constitution, to rescue us from the ruin that is impending, not only over us, but over the whole country. We ask for peace, justice and the Constitution. We ask only the rights held sacred by every American citizen. We are well nigh powerless. Aid, if it comes at all, must come from the people of the North. If the South is crushed by military despotism, the fate of the North will be sealed for constitutional liberty. Republican institutions will disappear under the same blow that destroys us. It is this conviction that makes us cling so tenaciously to that great party which alone offers us safety, and tenders to us honorable and equitable terms. If the candid men of all parties at the North would come to the South and see the condition in which we now are; if they would acquaint themselves with the feelings of our people, there would no longer be among them any doubt, either as to the absolute necessity for a change of government, or of the sincerety and good faith with which our people stand upon the platform of the Democratic Party.

Let me urge you, then, to send some of your speakers here. They will meet a cordial welcome, and they can effect great good. For the misrepresentations of myself, to which you allude, I personally am perfectly indifferent; but I regret them as reflecting injury on our party. I can only say that I have constantly advocated submission to law; that I have urged our people to bear patiently the frightful evils under which we groan, in the hope that relief would come in the success of the Democratic Party; and that I have *everywhere* conjured my old followers to be as zealous and devoted soldiers in the cause of peace as they were in that of war.

I have written very hastily, as I am about to leave home, but in perfect frankness and sincerity. This was demanded by your kind letter. Hoping that I have been successful in assuring you of the position I occupy, and thanking you again for your letter, I am, very respectfully yours,

WADE HAMPTON.

OHIO.

Address of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

ROOMS OF THE DEM. STATE EX. COM., COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1868.

Without pretending to deny that the results of the recent elections are disastrous to the best interests of the country, in the defeat of local tickets and many patriotic Democrats, a careful survey of the field shows us that there is nothing in those results to justify despondency or excuse any relaxation of the efforts of the Democracy in behalf of the cause of justice and constitutional liberty for which they so nobly struggled. In Ohio, although beaten by a small majority in a poll of over five hundred thousand votes, the result shows that the Democracy have gained between ten and fifteen thousand votes on the State ticket; while the enemy have been unable to maintain their strength of four years ago, and have, in addition, lost no less than four Congressmen, and their successful candidates have such meagre majorities as to justify the most strenuous efforts to carry their districts at the November election. In the Presidential year of 1864 the Democracy polled 18,000 more votes at the November election than they did at the October election, and were then beaten over 50,000. A similar gain this year will give Ohio to SEYMOUR and BLAIR—those last tribunes of the people and of freedom. The means and energies of the enemy, and their facilities for the perpetration of fraud, corruption and colonization, exhausted in their desperate efforts to carry the October election, will not confront us in November. These lawless impediments removed, the three great States of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, which cast more than one million and a half of votes, will be redeemed, and the flag of the American Democracy still maintain its supremacy as the standard of liberty, honesty and justice throughout the world. No cause is lost that involves such gigantic interests, and is sustained by such a myriad of pure, patriotic and indomitable men. The scale of many a battle has been turned at the moment the enemy was most exultant. History is full of examples showing that the liberties of nations, and civilization itself, have been preserved by a gallant and energetic struggle made at a darker time than the present is for our country. The cause needs but the unwavering courage, the indomitable will, the tireless energy and the sleepless vigilance, such as the Democracy displayed in the recent and many a previous contest, to secure its final triumph. These qualities you are now called on to exert, by every consideration of patriotism, honor, interest and hope—the peace of our country and the liberty of our posterity.

We implore the gallant workers and voters of the Democratic Party to keep right on with the work which has gained so much under such adverse circumstances; and, disdaining the counsels of timidity or the indifference of despair, continue the struggle till the last hour of the 3d of November, in the discharge of a solemn duty, the reward of which is the redemption of our country from despotism and anarchy. Maintain and perfect your local organizations; countenance no shrinking; get out every vote; repel every assault; expose and defeat every fraud; rally every man to the polls on election day, and never despair while a ray of hope remains to illuminate a plank to stand on. Fought in this spirit, the three weeks yet remaining will serve to not only retrieve temporary defeat, but achieve a permanent and triumphant success.

E. F. BINGHAM, Chairman.
W. W. WEBB, Secretary.

The Ohio Second District—Speech of Mr. Stevenson.

HON. JOB E. STEVENSON, of Cincinnati, who has been elected to Congress from the Second District of Ohio, was serenaded a few nights ago, and in acknowledging the compliment, said:

"It is our duty to improve our victory—to push things vigorously from now till November, that the surrender of the Democracy in November shall be their last, their final surrender, that we shall never be compelled again to fight as we have been compelled with such an antagonist. Let this lesson be so grave, so forcible, that the Democratic leaders who forget nothing and learn nothing, that even they shall see that it is utterly impossible for them ever to return to national power, or to any share of it, without reorganizing their whole party, and placing it upon a new platform, upon a doctrine no less comprehensive than universal suffrage, general amnesty and the sacredness of the national faith. They must do that, and then they must reorganize their party under patriotic leaders in sympathy with these doctrines, and they must sink the rebels of the South and the Copperheads of the North forever. This victory obtained, and pushed to its ultimate results, we shall then have liberty, union and peace secured and perpetuated in this Republic. We shall then have tranquillity and repose, and the citizens of the country may then attend to their private interests, without being dragged to the polls as if compelled to vote for the preservation of the Republic. We shall then have two parties, either of which may hold the country for a single term without ruining it. Let us work for this result; let us work to make this victory so crushing that they will never raise their heads against us again, except as patriots."

TEXAS.

Address from the Democratic State Committee.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Texas have republished their correspondence with Gen. REYNOLDS, and his order prohibiting an election of Presidential Electors in that State, (printed in the TIMES of the 13th inst.,) prefacing it with the following:

COMMITTEE ROOMS, CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DEMOCRACY OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, Oct. 1, 1868.

To the People of Texas:

Believing that you have the legal right to hold an election for Presidential Electors on the 3d day of November, 1868, the subjoined circular was prepared by order of the Central Executive Committee, and submitted, with the accompanying letter, to the Major-General commanding the District of Texas. His reply, with the accompanying order, is herewith published, in connection with the other documents, as closing the correspondence.

You are prohibited from holding an election by an order from the military authority. Notwithstanding the great desire of the people to participate in the election, yet, in view of that order from the supreme acting authority in the State, it is your duty to abstain from doing so. Your fellow-citizen,

W. W. WALTON,
Chairman Central Executive Committee, Democracy of Texas.
GEO. J. DURHAM, Secretary.

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

His Reply to Mr. Pendleton—The Latter's Criticism of the Reconstruction Acts and His Views Upon Financial Affairs Considered—Greenbacks and the Taxation of the Bonds.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a full report of the able speech delivered by Senator TRUMBULL in Springfield, Ill., on Wednesday night last, in reply to the speech by Mr. PENDLETON in the same city last month. Mr. TRUMBULL said in beginning that it would have been more fitting had his speech immediately followed the one to which it was intended as a reply; but domestic afflictions, the nature of which they well knew, had prevented him. It might also seem that it was a late hour to speak of these questions after the recent elections, but an overwhelming majority was necessary in November, in order to insure peace to the country and protection to its citizens. He was as warm a lover of the Constitution as Mr. PENDLETON, but he had yet to learn that the Union was to be strengthened by making war against it, or justice established by denying it to a whole race on account of their color. Yet for all these things the Democratic Party contended. The Democratic Party of to-day, however, was not to be confounded with the Democratic Party of forty years ago. Mr. PENDLETON was mistaken when he traced the origin of the Democratic Party back to 1798. The Democratic Party of to-day was not akin to the old Democratic Party founded by JEFFERSON, or to the Democratic Party of JACKSON. The party had of late devoted itself solely to slavery—a thing abhorrent to the men of JACKSON's day.

Mr. TRUMBULL then proceeded to defend at length the action of Congress in the matter of reconstruction, and answered the objections made by Mr. PENDLETON to the Tenure of Office act, the reduction of the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, &c., Mr. PENDLETON having argued from these that Congress was the enemy of the Constitution. Mr. TRUMBULL then took up the financial question, and reviewed Mr. PENDLETON's plan of paying off the bonds with greenbacks. We quote that portion of his speech in which he discussed the Reconstruction acts and the financial question, and gave his views of the opposing candidates in the Presidential election:

THE RECONSTRUCTION MEASURES.

I had something to do with the passage of those Reconstruction acts. Each of these laws under which these States have been organized was reported from the Committee of which I have the honor to be Chairman, in the Senate, and I had charge of all those bills in their passage through the Senate of the United States, as also of all the bills under which any of the reconstructed States have been admitted to their former relations in the Union. I feel, therefore, peculiarly called upon to defend those measures. They are the great measures upon which this political canvass turns. They are the measures which the Democratic Party, in its National Convention, declares "revolutionary, unconstitutional and void," and which they propose to overturn if they get into power, which, thank God, they are not likely to do. The Fourteenth Amendment which was tendered to the rebel States did not provide for negro suffrage, which they are so much afraid of. That did not put them under negro supremacy of which they now so much complain. Why didn't they take it? It is their own fault if the reconstruction measures are harsh; but they are not. You must remember that we were legislating for a people who had forfeited all their rights. We were legislating for the people of States who had rebelled against the authority of the United States, and sought to dismember the Government—men who had subjected themselves to all the pains and penalties of treason. It would have been competent, as a mere matter of law, for the Union armies, when they captured these hundreds and thousands of rebels, to have placed every one of them upon trial before a court, for treason, for these rebels are not only enemies, but they are traitors. What is the difference between men who engage in a civil and in a foreign war? When independent nations engage in war against each other, the subjects of one cannot commit treason against the other; but when a citizen of a country rises in arms against his Government, he adds treason to rebellion and subjects himself to the penalties affixed to that crime if the sovereign power thinks proper to put them in force against him. Now, it was competent to have tried all these persons for treason, and what would have been the punishment? Something worse than disfranchisement. That was not done. Well, because the Government in its clemency did not think proper to subject them to the penalty their crimes deserved, is it to be accused of harshness if it does not allow the leaders of the rebellion (and it is only those who are disfranchised) to take part in the formation of new State Governments? When Congress came to provide in the first of these Reconstruction acts for the organization of the State Governments, it provided the machinery by which this was to be brought about. I have heard no complaint against it. The complaints, if I understand them, against the reconstruction measures, are that they disfranchise certain rebels—leading rebels—and enfranchise the colored man, and allow him to take part in the organization of the State Governments. I think Congress had entire authority to pass this law, and, at the same time, I hold, according to the platform laid down at Chicago, that the right of suffrage in the loyal States of the Union belongs to the people of the States, and not to Congress. "Well," says some Democrat, "I would like to know, if it belongs to the people of the loyal States, why it does not belong to the people of the rebel States." For the simple reason, my friend, that in the rebel States you have no State Governments, and until you have a State Government organized, somebody is to determine who is to organize it; and Congress has that authority over you through the war power, as a belligerent right, acquired when it was compelled by force of arms to overthrow your hostile Government. And Congress provides, in this preliminary organization of the State Government, that all the inhabitants, or all the male inhabitants, 21 years of age, shall be registered, and have a right to take part. "Why did you extend this to the negro?" Well, we hadn't loyal men enough there, as you yourselves had shown in the Governments you had set up, to inaugurate a loyal Government, unless we did give it to him. It was necessary to the organization of a State Government which should be true to the Union, that the colored man should be permitted to take part in that organization. It was necessary for another reason. It was necessary to protect him in his freedom. You had shown that by the Governments you had undertaken to set up under Mr. JOHNSON's auspices. You went to work at once to legislate to deprive the negro of his rights as a man—his civil rights. You provided to sell him out if he did not have employment on the first day of January. You legislated that he should not own any land. You manifested your spirit in a thousand ways against his having the right to freedom, and unless Congress was to permit the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery to be trampled under foot, and slavery again in fact reëstablished, for the maintenance of which you had gone to war, it became necessary to give to the colored man the ballot for his own protection, and Congress gave it in the exercise of its belligerent rights over those rebel States which had not yet formed any Government which had been recognized as the State Government. Congress has no belligerent rights over the loyal States; it has none over Illinois, because we have a State Government of our own, loyal to the Union, that never has and never will rebel against it.

NEGRO SUPREMACY.

But it is said that these States are under negro supremacy. How so? Why, the registered voters in these States are not all negroes. In five of the ten States the white registered voters exceed the colored registered voters, after leaving out all these disfranchised persons, who really are few, so that in half, at least, of the rebel States, the whites are supreme, if they act together. But I hope that that distinction will not be made. I should be sorry to see the two races acting against each other. I should much prefer that they should act in harmony for the best interests of all.

ADMISSION OF THE STATES.

Seven of these States have proceeded to form State Governments under the Reconstruction acts; they have adopted Constitutions which have been submitted to Congress. Congress has approved of these Constitutions, and they are now recognized as States of the Union, having State Governments with all the authority that appertains to any of the States in the Union, so that this military Government, so much abhorred by our Democratic friends, is withdrawn from seven of these States, unless it should be necessary to use it there, on the application of those Governments, to defend them against the unlawful acts of rebels within their borders, just as it would be lawful, on the application of the State Government of Illinois, to call for the United States forces to put down an insurrection against the Government of this State. The other three States would, I apprehend, have been reorganized and restored to their relations in the Union, but for the opposition of these very men who object to the Military Governments as despotisms, but yet fight against the very measures which have been prescribed for disposing of the Military Governments. How do our Democratic friends propose to govern those States when they come into power? They say the State Governments that are established are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void. Well, if they sweep them out of existence, what sort of Governments have they got in the South? Why, none at all. They have to go to work, then, and get up some other Governments, under the auspices of whom? Not of Congress, I suppose, as Congress has no authority in the matter, according to their view. Well, under the auspices, I apprehend, of these rebel Generals and officers who inaugurated the rebel Governments. I do not know anybody else. Now, do you propose to have that done? ["No."] Why it would lead to another revolution in the South, and to a state of disorder and violence, and I know not but civil war.

WHO COMPLAINS?

Who is it that complains of these reconstruction measures? Do the Union men in the South complain? Not one of them. The whole complaint comes from the rebels. They are the men that complain, the men who really have no right to take part in the Government, and who, so far from complaining that some of them have been disfranchised, should thank God that they are permitted to live and walk the earth and breathe the air of heaven. I will not longer dwell upon these measures, as I see that I am extending my remarks longer than I intended. I desire, however, to say something upon another branch of the subjects discussed by Mr. PENDLETON. But I think I have shown that in none of the instances which Mr. PENDLETON refers to for the purpose of establishing the position that the Republican Party hate the Constitution and desire the overthrow of the Government, has been made good in his case. I submit it to you, as it is now being submitted to the people of this whole nation, is it true that the Republican Party hate the Constitution and desire to subvert the Government? Is there any evidence of such a purpose in the facts which are brought forward to sustain it? None, not the least. It is a bald, naked pretence on the part of the so-called Democratic Party. It is the greatest piece of effrontery that a set of men were ever guilty of to claim that they are the protectors, lovers and defenders of the Constitution which they sought to destroy, and that we who upheld and sustained it are its enemies and desire to overturn it.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The other branch of Mr. PENDLETON'S discourse was devoted to the finances of the country. He complains that the Republican Party has been extravagant, and says that $500,000,000 a year and upward have been raised for three years, amounting to $1,500,000,000, and that only $172,000,000 of the public debt has been paid, and he wants to know what has become of the rest of this money. Well, I shall not go into the figures to-night to show you where every dollar of this money has gone. If any of you are curious to know what has become of the $1,500,000,000 of revenue that has been raised within the last three years, you have only to read some of the Treasury statements which have been made by Mr. WELLS, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by Mr. ATKINSON in a speech lately made in Massachusetts, or by others, where they show that a large part of this money has gone to pay sums which the United States owed, but which had not been ascertained and placed upon the books of the Treasury. The ascertained debt of the United States at any one time, as reported by the Secretary, was something over twenty-seven hundred millions of dollars. But besides this, when the war closed, the Government owed many millions of dollars, as back pay to soldiers, which had not been ascertained and liquidated. It owed other millions for bounties. It took other millions to equalize the bounties between the soldiers. Other millions were required to pay for work partially done, and to settle with contractors. So that when you come to analyze these figures it appears that the Government of the United States, in the last three years, has settled some eight hundred millions of dollars of indebtedness instead of one hundred and twenty millions, as stated by Mr. PENDLETON.

PAYING BONDS IN GREENBACKS.

It is, however, a hobby with Mr. PENDLETON, that the five-twenty bonds, as they are called, should be paid in greenbacks, and he says that the Government of the United States has a right to pay them in that way. In that way he proposes to pay off the public debt. I do not see myself how it would pay the debt to take up one species of indebtedness and issue another to take its place. You would owe just as much afterward as you did before. That would not pay the debt. But he promises, however, in issuing the second evidence, to issue it without interest. Well, is that an honest transaction? Would you consider it honest, if you held the note of an individual for a hundred dollars, loaned money, bearing six per cent. interest, and he were to come to you and insist upon taking up that note and giving you one in its place that did not bear interest, payable at his option, and taking from you all means of coercing payment? How much money could the United States have borrowed, if, when it issued those five twenty bonds, that is to say, a bond which was to be payable absolutely in twenty years, and which the Government of the United States reserved to itself the right to pay, if it thought proper, in five years, it had said to the public from whom it expected to obtain money, "if you will purchase these bonds, it must be with the understanding that at the end of the five years, the Government shall have the right to take them up and give other bonds called greenbacks, that do not draw interest," how many of you would have furnished money under such a proposition? Do you think the Government could have got a dollar on such a proposition as that? I do not, however, attach any considerable importance to this question of whether the five-twenty bonds may be paid in greenbacks or not. The discussion of that question seems to me premature, for this reason: we have not the greenbacks to pay them with, and why raise the question unless we have the means to discharge them?

PENDLETON'S PLANS FOR PAYING OFF BONDS.

Mr. PENDLETON scouts the idea of issuing thousands of millions of dollars of greenbacks to take them up: he says he has never advanced any such idea. He is opposed to it. Well, how does he propose to pay them, then? He is going to be economical. He is going to save enough from the five hundred millions that we collect each year, to pay off these five-twenty bonds. Well, what is the trouble with that statement? Why the same difficulty that arises in several of Mr. PENDLETON's statements—we do not collect any five hundred millions a year. Last year the precise sum that we collected was $406,300,000, and since that time we have reduced the taxes so that the present year we will probably not collect more than $300,000,000, barely enough to pay the interest on our public debt and the ordinary expenses of the Government. Now I presume Mr. PENDLETON spoke in all "sincerity and integrity" of the "five hundred millions of dollars that were to be collected." He believes so, no doubt, but the official reports say that we did not collect any such sum last year. Does he propose increasing the taxes? If he does, let him say so, if that is what he means, instead of reducing the taxes, as the Republican Party, controlling the legislation of Congress, has done. Within the last year nearly two hundred millions of dollars have been taken from your burdens. We have taken off the entire tax from ten thousand articles that you paid taxes upon a year ago, and our internal revenue tax is now collected from a very few items—half a dozen, perhaps—chiefly from liquors, tobacco, stamps, licences and incomes. Then you cannot pay off the debt with the present taxation in the way that Mr. PENDLETON proposes, and I apprehend he would be very far from advocating before the people an increase of taxation.

TAXING THE BONDS.

But he favors the taxation of Government bonds. He wants a tax to be assessed upon the bonds themselves. Well, let us see how that would work. In fairness, if a tax is paid upon the bonds it should be paid upon other property, upon your farms as well, shouldn't it? upon your house and lot in town, upon any other property that you have? Does Mr. PENDLETON propose this? The law does impose a tax already on the income of the bond where more than a thousand dollars is received. The law provides that a tax of five per cent. shall be assessed upon every income of more than a thousand dollars, whether it is derived from interest on bonds or any other source. Then the bond is, in that way assessed, or the income upon it, the same as an income derived from a farm, or from any other branch of business. This is equal justice. But suppose you tax the bond itself. Let us see how that would work. When the Government wanted to borrow a thousand dollars, if the bond is to be taxed by the General Government and the various States, the person who loans the thousand dollars will take these facts into consideration. If the States are to be allowed to tax the United States securities, they will tax them different amounts; some will tax them more and some less. What would then be the value of your United States securities, subjected to taxation by the States in their discretion? How much would the State of Kentucky be likely to tax United States securities? [Laughter.] How much would the City of Memphis tax them, do you suppose, for municipal purposes? Who would loan the Government money, when the security which he received—the bond—was liable to be taxed at the discretion of every State, county, city, town and school district in the United States? And if they could tax them, they could, as I said, tax them in their discretion, and tax to such an extent as to render the security entirely valueless. Could the Government be maintained upon such a principle as that? Can any Government exist without the means of sustaining itself? Can any Government sustain itself without a revenue? Can any Government collect a revenue or borrow money when its money and its property, and its securities, are to be taxed at the discretion of some other Government? Why, I think those States that favored secession would easily carry out their determination, if the notion is to prevail that they may tax United States property and United States securities in their discretion. The public lands of the United States have never been taxed in the States. It has always been provided, when new States are admitted into the Union, that they shall not tax the lands belonging to the United States, and it has never been done. But if United States securities were to be taxed by State and local authorities, and the tax amounted to two per cent., what would be the effect when the money was borrowed—assuming that that was about the average amount of State and local taxes in each of the States of the Union? Why, then, when a man furnished the Government of the United States with a thousand dollars, two per cent. of that thousand, that is, twenty dollars, would be taken to pay the taxes of the State. He would know this when he loaned the money, and the result of it would be, that he would ask an additional two per cent. interest from the Government, instead of paying six per cent. for the money it borrowed, would be compelled to pay eight per cent. This would compel heavier taxation to pay the interest on the public debt, and how would anything be gained to the citizen? Would he gain anything by paying two per cent. more to the Government of the United States, and having the bond taxed, and raising two per cent. at home for State purposes? It is as broad as it is long, except in this wise, that the citizen would be subjected to the additional expense of collecting these taxes. So that nothing would be gained by taxing United States securities in the manner proposed.

HOW TO MAINTAIN OUR CREDIT.

How, then, is the credit of the Government of the United States to be maintained? I will tell you my view of that in a very few words. It is clearly expressed in the sixth resolution of the Chicago Platform, that the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is so to improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest. Improve our credit—that is the way to lessen the burdens of the public debt. That is the way to have one uniform currency for the laborer and the same currency for the bondholder. I am for the same currency for everybody—the bondholder, the laborer, the sewing girl, and everybody else of whom Mr. PENDLETON speaks—but I am for having that a good currency. [Applause.] We must make it all good, instead of trying to make it all bad and worthless. But how is that to be done? By resuming specie payments at the earliest practicable period without deranging the general business of the country. That is the way to have an uniform currency to give to the laboring man something that has a fixed and definite value, and that he cannot be cheated out of by sharpers and speculators, who can inflate the currency to-day and contract it to-morrow. That is the way to reduce the public debt. We are paying now six per cent. interest on sixteen hundred millions of five-twenty bonds, amounting to ninety-six millions of dollars paid every year, while Canada can borrow money at four per cent. in any of the markets of the world, and any sovereign Government on the face of the earth, that has a good credit, can borrow money at four per cent. or less. Brazil and the South American Republics, subject to revolutions every few years, most of them can borrow money cheaper than these great United States of America. Why? Because of our depreciated currency which some of these Democrats, as they call themselves, who used to love hard money, want to inflate and increase by the hundred thousand millions of dollars. If you would protect the laboring man from the most cunning scheme that was ever devised to cheat him, then protect him against these issues of irredeemable paper money.

ADVANTAGES OF CREDIT.

What would be the effect upon our debt if we could borrow money at four per cent. interest? Why, with twelve hundred millions of bonds at six per cent., having twenty years to run, we could borrow sixteen hundred millions of dollars, if our credit was as good as that of Canada, because they would be worth one hundred and thirty-three per cent. Why cannot we do it? Simply because of this depreciated currency, and because of the uncertainty that is thrown upon the faith of our nation by these attempts to cheat somebody out of the honest debt that is due him. If we borrowed now at four per cent. interest, we would save in interest on these five-twenty bonds, thirty-two millions of dollars a year. The interest now on sixteen hundred millions is ninety-six millions at six per cent., and on sixteen hundred millions at four per cent. it would be but sixty-four millions, and would be an annual saving of thirty-two millions of dollars in gold in interest every year; or, if the Government chose to issue a six per cent bond, it would command in the market a third more than the four per cent. bond, and twelve hundred millions of bonds, if we had specie for our currency and the credit of the nation were reëstablished, would sell for sixteen hundred millions of dollars, and with that sum we could pay off and discharge every one of these five-twenty bonds, and then you would see the wisdom of that legislation of Congress which reserved the right to discharge the bond at the end of five years. This was a very important provision. By issuing a new bond that shall have twenty years to run, and shall pay six per cent. interest, when the credit of the Government is restored, we should be able to see them at such a premium that we could at once reduce the debt four hundred millions of dollars. This is the remedy, my friends, and this is the security that the laboring people of the country will have in the money they receive, when we shall establish specie payments in the land and the currency of the country shall be redeemable in gold and silver. That is the true policy of the country, and no such makeshift as issuing one species of indebtedness for another and cheating somebody out of the interest.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

I have said, I believe, all I desire in regard to Mr. PENDLETON's remarks, except a few words in relation to the candidates, and I shall take no issue with him in what he says of the personal character of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Mr. SEYMOUR I do not know personally, but I am willing to concede that he is a gentleman of talents and ability, and of unexceptionable private character; but he is the representative of the principles of the Democratic Party. He indorses them, and has been a life-long member of the organization—a member of it years ago, and adheres to the party after all its principles and everything else democratic about it has gone, except the name. Gen. BLAIR I presume most of you know. He lives in an adjoining State. I know him well—a man of talents, but somewhat wild and erratic and revolutionary in his course. Unlike Mr. SEYMOUR, he has not always acted with the same party in name. He did good service in the Republican ranks a year or two ago, and I am sorry he has fallen from the faith. He is now the representative of this same party calling itself Democratic, and, it would seem, one of the most violent and revolutionary of its representatives, proposing to destroy the loyal Governments that have been set up in seven States of the Union, and inaugurate confusion and revolution in those States.

GEN. GRANT.

Upon our side we have as candidates Gen. GRANT and SCHUYLER COLFAX. Gen. GRANT has established for himself a world-wide reputation. Starting a few years ago in this State, a plain, unassuming gentleman, he has won his way fairly to the distinction he now enjoys. That he is a great General, nobody disputes. That he has shown himself equal to every emergency where he has ever been called upon to act, we all know. Whether it was as General, leading your armies from victory to victory; whether it was dictating terms of surrender at Donelson or at Vicksburg or in Virginia; whether it was as Secretary of War for a brief period, or, as now, General of the Armies since the conflict of battle has ceased, he has been equal to every position in which he has been placed. He has failed in nothing. He is a man of great executive ability, and in private life he is as pure as he is great in public deeds. He was the great man who, by force of arms, put down the rebellion in the field, and he is the great man who, in the Presidential office, will keep it down forever.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Of SCHUYLER COLFAX it is hardly necessary that I should speak. He is also known to everybody, as an eloquent speaker, as an executive officer of great ability, of fine talents, irreproachable moral character, and also has hewn his way by his own unaided exertions to the high position he now occupies in the hearts of the American people. Our candidates will not suffer in comparison, intellectually, morally or in any other way, with those of the Democratic Party. Why, then, should they not be elected? The principles they advocate demand it, the safety of the country requires it, and all we have now to do in less than three weeks is to do our part in accomplishing it. Already, my friends, the skirmishers of our enemy have been driven back from Maine, Vermont and Pennsylvania, and Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska. [The speaker read a telegram announcing the election of Gov. BAKER. The news was received with great enthusiasm, and three cheers were given for Indiana and for Senator TRUMBULL, who resumed.]

OUR DUTY.

Well, gentlemen, this news from Indiana only shows that another line of the enemy's pickets has been driven in. The whole army now is crowded together in confusion, mostly in the rebel States, and they are awaiting the onset which is to come less than three weeks from to-day. Illinois, you must remember, occupies a central position in this grand army of Republicans, and the great chief at its head is an Illinois man. Let us Illinoisans then, under the gallant PALMER, who leads the hosts of this State, charge this host of the enemy in the very centre and route them, so that henceforth and forever there shall be no Democratic Party organized in opposition to freedom and equal rights in all parts of the land.

A Lake Captain Saves the Lives of Twenty-one Persons.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Oct. 16.

The fearless and truly heroic action of Capt. LOUIS BORDEWICTH, of the schooner *J. Hibbard*, during the late stormy weather, which created such havoc among the shipping on Lake Michigan, deserves more than a passing notice. On Friday last, when the steamer *Milwaukee* went ashore, Capt. BORDEWICTH was one of the first to man a boat and go to the rescue of the passengers. He saved not less than seventeen persons from the wreck of the steamer, making three trips and risking his life each time. On the following day (Saturday, the 10th inst.) Capt. BORDEWICTH witnessed from the pier at Grand Haven the capsizing of a fishing-boat belonging to the port of St. Joseph, by which four men were precipitated in the water. One of the lifeboats of the ill-fated steamer *Milwaukee*, which had escaped destruction, was at once launched by the intrepid Captain, who, with the assistance of three others, steered the boat through the furious breakers, very nearly drowning the whole party in the attempt. They got through, however, and succeeded in fishing the four fishermen out of the water, about one-third of a mile from the pier. They found them clinging to the wreck of their boat, pretty much exhausted. The fisher-boat shortly afterward drifted on the beach and was pounded to pieces. Thus, through the noble daring of one man, twenty-one lives were saved in less than twenty-four hours.

Robbery of a Bank in Hamilton, Ont.

From the Hamilton (Ont.) Times, Oct. 15.

Within a few days past the fact has reached the ears of the public, that an extensive robbery had been perpetrated at the Bank of Montreal in this city, the matter having been kept quiet, pending the efforts of detectives to discover the direction the treasure had taken. As the occurrence is now generally talked of, no harm can arise from a simple statement of the facts as we learn them from good authority. It appears that about the 1st instant, the officers of the Bank discovered that a bag containing $5,000 in gold had been abstracted from the vault. No evidence appeared that a forcible entrance had been effected to the Bank or vault, and the precise time of the robbery seems to be also unknown.

SALE OF VALUABLE BLOODED STOCK.—Yesterday morning quite a large attendance was present at the Gen. Wayne stables, at the sale of the blooded stock of Messrs. THOMAS and ROSS WINANS, consisting of thirty-one horses and fifty-five short-horned Durhams, all of the highest pedigree. The sale was occasioned, as understood, by the fact that THOMAS WINANS, Esq., has determined to prolong his residence abroad. *Prince Ecoff*, a dappled iron-gray, one of six purchased by THOMAS WINANS from the Emperor NICHOLAS of Russia, costing $24,000 in gold, sold for $275; *Alexander, Jr.*, a dark brown stallion, four years old, a magnificent-looking animal, was purchased by Mr. JOSEPH MCGEE for $775; *Russian Girl*, a handsome gray, three years old, was bought by HIRAM WOODS for $425; bay mare *Tostee*, a fine saddle animal, $300; *Dolly* and *Nelly*, dark mares, seven and eight years old, to Dr. BULL, for $445; *Ely* and *Chief*, an elegant pair of Shetland ponies, purchased by A. B. JOHNSON, of Petersburg, Va.; a pair of valuable mules, *Nellie* and *Jennie*, brought $470; eleven draft horses, belonging to Mr. ROSS WINANS, were sold at prices ranging from $80 to $260. The short-horned Durham cattle, from the celebrated herd of Mr. WARFIELD, of Kentucky, consisting of cows, bulls, heifers and yearlings, were sold at prices ranging from $12 to $101. The aggregate amount realized at the sale was $9,847, which is said to be far below the original cost of the stock.—*Baltimore Sun, Oct. 16.*

Judge REAGAN, of Texas, who was Postmaster-General of the rebel Confederacy, has just published a long letter, the object of which, the Galveston *Bulletin* says, seems to be the proof that peaceable secession was a right, and that in going into the rebellion the Southern States were performing a Christian duty.

TELEGRAMS.

Progress of the Work of Reorganization in Spain.

Union of the Moderate and Clerical Parties.

The London Times on the Democratic Panic.

Characteristic Speech by Gov. Vance in Virginia.

SPAIN.

The Work of Reorganization—Declaration for a Republic by the Democrats.

MADRID, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The reorganization of the nation is proceeding rapidly. Governors, civil and military, have been appointed in all the Provinces. The Democrats have assembled in different parts of the country and declared for a Federal Republic. All males who have reached the age of 20 years will be allowed to vote.

Circular from the Central Junta.

MADRID, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Central Provisional Junta has issued a circular to the diplomatic representatives of Spain at foreign Courts. It explains the origin and progress of the revolution, and advocates the sovereignty of the people and religious freedom. The future form of the Government is not announced; but the circular says, if the example of the United States is not followed, the friends of freedom need feel no discouragement. No foreign intervention is apprehended. The Provisional Government seeks to put Spain on a level with the most advanced Powers, and hopes that the friendly relations of foreign Governments with Spain while under the late oppressive *régime* will be continued unbroken.

Union of the Moderate and Clerical Parties.

MADRID, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Moderate and Clerical Parties are forming a coalition, and will vote for the same candidates in the election for the Constituent Cortes.

The Position of Napoleon.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

It is denied that the Emperor favors the elevation of a Spanish Prince to the throne of Spain.

Secretary Seward's Instructions to Minister Hale.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The dispatch of Secretary SEWARD, instructing Minister HALE to recognize the Provisional Government, is published in Spanish and French journals.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times on the Democratic Panic.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The London *Times* has an editorial to-day on the rumored withdrawal of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency. The *Times* says the Democrats will doubtless think it best to fight the battle to the end, and lose, if it must be, with Gov. SEYMOUR at their head, rather than at so late an hour take Mr. CHASE for their leader. Although the power will be thrown into the hands of the Radicals, Gen. GRANT is likely to act with more discrimination than the zealots of the party. He has evinced kindly feelings for the Southern people, and, if the Radical policy is to be pressed at the South, it could not be executed under more favorable conditions than with Gen. GRANT at the head of the Executive.

The Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

It is reported to-day that the international differences pending between the United States and England relative to the *Alabama* depredations will be referred to the Emperor of Russia for arbitrament.

Miss Kate Bateman in London.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Miss KATE BATEMAN, who has been filling a protracted and very successful engagement through the Provinces, appeared last night at the Haymarket Theatre, after an absence of almost three years. She enacted "Leah" in presence of an audience that filled the house in every part. Her reception was positively enthusiastic.

The Address of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to Minister Johnson.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The address which the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has voted to present to Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, congratulates him on the peace and harmony which exist between Great Britain and the United States, and urges the necessity for the practical adoption of the principles of free trade in America, declaring that such a change would give a great impetus to American commerce, and show that the resources of the United States are even greater in peace than in war.

FRANCE.

Changes in the Ministry.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The appointment of M. GOULDREE BOILLEAU, Consul-General of France at New-York, as Minister to Peru, and the transfer of the Viscount TREILHARD, now Minister at Bogota, to Santiago, Chili, are officially announced. The French Consulates at Lima and Santiago are abolished.

AUSTRIA.

Proposed Reorganization of the Army and Navy.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Count VON TAAFE has introduced in the Reichsrath a bill for the reorganization of the army and navy, limiting the number of soldiers and sailors to 800,000.

NEWMARKET RACES.

Houghton Meeting—Second Day.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The chief race at the Newmarket Houghton Meeting to-day, was that for the Cambridgeshire Stakes, a handicap of 25 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit and only 5 if declared, with 100 added by the Jockey Club, one mile and 240 yards, 179 subscribers, 65 of whom declared. Twenty-four horses started, among whom were some of the most famous on the English turf. The following is a summary of the result:

Lord Wilton's br. c. See-Saw, 3 years, by Buccaneer out of Margery Daw, carrying 114 pounds 1
Sir J. Hawley's b. c. Blue Gown, 3 years, by Beadsman out of Bas Bleu, carrying 126 pounds 2
Mr. J. Johnstone's b. c. Mercury, 3 years, by Lambton out of Starlight, carrying 107 pounds 3
Time—2:15.

The betting before the race was 30 to 1 against *See-Saw*, and 20 to 1 against *Blue Gown* and *Mercury*.

The sweepstakes of 200 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for two-year-old colts, was a walk-over by the Duke of Newcastle's *Prince Imperial*, by *Young Melbourne* out of *Julia*.

The race for the Criterion Stakes yesterday resulted in a dead heat between the Duke of Hamilton's b. c. *Wild Oats*, by *Wild Dayrell*, and Sir Joseph Hawley's br. c. by *Beadsman*, out of *Salamanca*. Mr. PADWICK's *Ethus* was third.

The International Boat Race at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

All indications are favorable for the international boat race, which comes off at this city to-morrow between the WARD brothers and the St. John's Crew. The city is rapidly filling with boating and betting men, and there will be a large attendance of strangers. The betting to-night is slack, but seems to favor the WARDS. WILLIAM BLAIKIE, of Boston, has been chosen referee. MCKEEL will pull in the wherry race, and a race of four-oared boats will follow the grand race.

ST. DOMINGO AND HAYTI.

Another Rebellion Against the Government of Baez—President Salnave's Prospects Improving—Death of Gen. Hector from Wounds.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Gens. LUPERON and CABRAL have arrived at St. Thomas from Hayti, having failed in the attempt to cross the frontier into St. Domingo. Gen. OGANDO is at the head of another rebellion against the Government of BAEZ. Great misery prevailed throughout the Republic, owing to the disorganized condition of affairs. Mr. O'SULLIVAN, of New-York, has made an arrangement with the Government for a line of steamers between New-York and New-Orleans, via St. Domingo.

The news from Hayti is favorable to President SALNAVE. Jacmel was still besieged by his forces. Gen. HECTOR, the revolutionist, died of wounds received in a recent battle. Gen. DOMINGUEZ had been proclaimed President of Northern Hayti, and Gen. NISSAGE SAGET President of Southern Hayti. The prospects of SALNAVE were daily improving. He had given the town of St. Marks one week to surrender. The ship-of-war *Alexandre Petion* had been sent there to assist in the siege. Should the place surrender, the communications of the revolutionists will be severed. The officers and crew of the *Alexandre Petion* are all Americans, and are looked upon with distrust by the Haytians.

CUBA.

The Insurgents Ordered to be Tried by Court Martial.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Capt. Gen. LERSUNDI issued a proclamation to-day, ordering the trial, by court martial, of all persons engaged in the recent insurrection in the Interior, and of all those who gave aid or countenance to the attempt, by cutting telegraph wires, destroying roads, interrupting mails, or in any other way.

VENEZUELA.

Recognition of the Monagas Government—An Attempt to Assassinate the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

An arrival from Venezuela reports that the country was comparatively quiet. Gen. ROJAS had recognized the Monagas Government. It was reported that Gen. SUTHERLAND, President of the State of Maracaibo, and a strong friend of Ex-President FALCON, would soon give in his adhesion to the new Government, deliver over three ships of war which were still in his possession, and retire to Europe. An attempt was made to assassinate VILLEGAS, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but failed. The vomito was raging at Caracas, and many deaths are reported.

VIRGINIA.

The Border Agricultural Fair—Addresses on National Topics—Characteristic Speech by Gov. Vance.

DANVILLE, Va., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Fair of the Border Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina commenced to-day. The exhibition of stock, machinery and useful articles is very fine. The Fair will continue four days. Col. BUFORD, the President of the Richmond, Danville and Piedmont Railroad, passes visitors and stock to the Fair at half rates. Seven thousand persons were present to-day, from various States. Col. WILLIAM T. SOUTHERLIN, President of the Society, delivered an address.

He said: Many persons are disposed to give up in despair unless their own political views prevail. To all such he would say, let the approaching election for President go as it may, you cannot hope to prosper in business unless you put forth proper effort—each individual for himself. We may reasonably hope that in any event, we have seen the worst of our trouble. We have nearly, if not quite, reached bottom. The next turn of the wheel will be upward. The country cannot any more endure a paralyzation of one section than the human body can one side. The South, now disabled and paralyzed, must be restored to vitality, or the whole country must perish. It is but reasonable to hope that whoever may be exalted to the high position of President of the United States, will so far forget party as to view with patriotic eyes his whole country and adopt a policy that will speedily place all the States of the Union on an equal footing, and use his power and position in restoring the country to prosperity and peace. This was an undertaking that would command the confidence and support of all good people in every portion of the country, and would not fail of success. If it should prove that these opinions are well founded, and the people of the South meet the question in the proper spirit of conciliation, we may then look forward hopefully for the dawn of a brighter era.

Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, then delivered the annual address. He said: The first thing that appeared to me as of grave consideration was the great change which the abolition of slavery brought about for the Southern farmers. At first it struck a deadly blow at the system of large farms. The breaking up of larger farms into smaller ones, and the substitution of white labor, would inevitably drive the negro from the land. There is danger, too, that our people in their changed condition will embrace the idea commonly worshiped in progressive communities, that money is the God of this life, and the accumulation of it the chief end of man. God forbid that the Southern people should ever be bound to the chariot wheels of BEN FRANKLIN, and learn to esteem his picayune maxims above the apothegms of BACON. May they never, never establish a Mecca of Cape Cod or Buzzard's Bay, or, worse, to allow the odor of Weathersfield onions to ascend from their altars of sacrifice. [Applause.] Change in labor is equally pregnant with important changes to our people. Small farms were never used to much negro labor. The demand for white labor is the beginning of immigration, and the beginning of immigration is the beginning of the end of the negro. The political privilege accorded him will only hasten his ruin by increasing his idleness and filling him with dissatisfaction toward the humble paths of labor for which he is fitted. He is told that he should not only control the destinies of a great Union at the ballot-box, but is eminently gifted, without knowing the alphabet from a steam engine, to frame and organize the laws of a people whose statesmanship is enriched with the experience of 4,000 years, and believes he can spin out Constitutions equally as well as split rails. Nor will he work for $10 per month when he can get $8 per day as a framer of Constitutions, so called. Both addresses were enthusiastically applauded.

In the race for a purse of $200, HARNEY's *Flyaway* beat PAXON's *American Star*. Time—2:49, 2:46.

BRADSHAW's *Virginia Girl* beat CRAMPTON's *Benicia Boy* and HARNEY's *Plowboy* in 3:06, 3:09; $50 premium for best gentlemen's driving horses.

J. W. MALLORY, of New-York, was arrested and committed to jail for picking the pocket of HENRY STANLEY of $250.

Masonic Demonstration in Dayton, Ohio—Murder by a Woman.

DAYTON, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Grand Lodges and Commanderies of Free Masons, which have been in session here for several days, made a grand and imposing demonstration to-day. Delegations from almost all parts of the State and adjoining States participated in a procession. After marching through several of the principal streets they proceeded to where an oration was delivered by Rev. WYLISS HALL.

A woman named WASSVICK murdered her husband this morning, near this city. She first shot him with a revolver, and then struck him several times on the head with an ax. The cause was domestic trouble.

Collection of Poll Taxes Suspended in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Gov. BULLOCK has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, It is reported by reliable citizens from many counties that preparations are being made to collect onerous taxes levied under authority of the Constitution of 1865, and, failing to collect, to apply the provisions of the present Constitution, and thereby exclude many citizens from the privilege of franchise; therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the seventieth section of the Code of Georgia, I do hereby suspend the collection of all poll taxes until the next regular session of the General Assembly of this State. The Comptroller-General will forthwith give notice to the Tax Collectors of the several counties.

Convention of Railroad Conductors in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Convention of Railroad Conductors, representing many of the leading roads of the country, assembled at the Burnet House this morning for the purpose of forming a mutual insurance company. In the case of death, by accident or otherwise, each conductor belonging to the Association shall pay the family of the deceased $1. The Convention was organized by the appointment of JAMES MARSHALL, of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, President; GEORGE B. STILLMAN, of the Camden and Amboy, Secretary; and C. HOLMAN, of the Little Miami, Sergeant-at-Arms. The President made a brief statement of the object of the meeting, and Committees on Credentials and plan of proceeding were appointed.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Oregon Legislature Against the Fourteenth Amendment—Work of Whalers—Discovery of Coal in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Oct. 18.

Gens. ANGEL, MARTINEZ and PLACIDO VEGA, of revolutionary notoriety, are reported to have sailed for Mexico yesterday on the Mazatlan steamer.

The Oregon Legislature has adopted a resolution withdrawing the consent of the State to the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The steamer *Idaho*, with Honolulu advices to Oct. 5, has arrived at this port.

Leprosy prevails to a considerable extent among the different islands.

The English war steamer *Scout*, *en route* to England, from Victoria, arrived at Honolulu on the 23d of September.

The flag of the North German Confederation was raised over the residence of THEODORE C. HENCK, who was recently appointed Consul of that Power, on the 26th of September. The ceremonies were unusually interesting. All the Foreign Ministers resident in Honolulu, and the officers of the United States steamer *Mohongo*, and Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Scout*, were present.

The French ship *Henry VI.*, with 450 Chinese coolies for Callao, arrived at Honolulu Oct. 1. Seventeen died during the passage from China.

Rev. LORRIN ANDREWS died Sept. 29. The deceased was a native of Connecticut and has been a resident of the island since 1828.

The whaler *W. H. Allen* arrived from Bonin Island with 300 barrels of sperm oil. She reports the *James* had taken 250 barrels; *Camilla*, 250 barrels; *Coltea*, 75 barrels. The whaler *Neides* arrived from the Ochotsk Sea Oct. 1, with 40 barrels of sperm oil, 1,100 barrels whale oil and 9,000 pounds of bone. She reports the *Adeline*, 7 whales; *Sea Breeze*, 6 whales; *Europa*, 5 whales; *Hercules*, 2 Polar whales and 5 devil fish; *William Roatch*, 700 barrels and a whale alongside; *Benjamin Cummings*, 275 barrels, and the *Nile*, with 500 barrels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 19.

Coal has been discovered on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, in the State of Nevada.

The bark *Bernes* has arrived from the Ochotsk Sea with 130,000 codfish, making the total catch of the season 600,000 fish.

The French gunboat *Guichen*, from Tahiti, *via* the Marquesas Islands, arrived last night.

Republican Meeting in Philadelphia—The Democratic Frauds Denounced.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

A large Republican meeting was held to-night at Concert Hall, for the purpose, according to the published call, to unite in expression of detestation for the abominable frauds perpetrated by the Democrats in the late elections. The hall was too small to contain the audience, and another meeting convened in the street. S. H. PERKINS was called to the chair. Resolutions state in substance that the Republican candidates in the late election were defeated by frauds, and express indignation at the indecent haste with which, in face of the recent act of the Assembly, thousands of naturalization papers were issued by the Court Nisi Prius, just prior to the late election, rendering it impossible to exercise that deliberation and caution so necessary in judicial proceedings, whereby the rights of American citizenship are conferred upon those who come to our shore from foreign lands; that the wholesale importation and colonization of ruffians and desperadoes from other States prior to the recent election, under the auspices of the Democratic Party, for the purpose of fraudulently and illegally voting the Democratic ticket and overawing peaceable citizens in the exercise of the elective franchise, exhibits unparalleled recklessness and disregard of the rights of the people which should excite the deepest solicitude on the part of every true loyal man; and they condemn the course of the Sheriff as having direct tendency in connection with the proclamation to incite to riot and disturbance, and urging candidates to contest the elections. Addresses were delivered by Hon. H. D. MOORE, Ex-Gov. POLLOCK and T. J. COFFEE. DAVID PAUL BROWN offered a resolution that a committee of twenty-five citizens be appointed to act in conjunction with the Union League Committee to contest the election, which was adopted, and the meeting then adjourned.

Great County Republican Mass Meeting at New-Haven, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The county mass meeting to-day was largely attended by delegations from neighboring towns. After the procession of the "Boys in Blue," and citizens generally, speeches were made on the Green, from three stands, by Ex-Govs. BUCKINGHAM and HAWLEY, Ex-Senator FOSTER, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Gen. KILPATRICK, Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL of Boston, Gen. CLARKE of Texas, Major CAMPBELL, Prof. NORTHRUP, and others. At night there was a torchlight parade of the "Boys in Blue," with numerous bands of music. The city was illuminated, and there was a fine display of fireworks. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

The Disorder in South Carolina—Meeting of Colored People.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Considerable excitement prevails among the colored population of Charleston on account of the murder of RANDOLPH, who was well known here.

News was received here to-day that in Newbern on Sunday a party of negroes fired on two white men, wounding one of them. The next day a negro, who was supposed to be the leader of the assailants, was shot and killed by unknown parties. This intelligence has increased the excitement, and a meeting of colored people is called for to-morrow night, to decide what measures are to be taken regarding these disorders.

Meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania. New School.

READING, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania, New School, embracing five Presbyteries, convened here to-day. Over one hundred clerical representatives and elders were present. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, of Washington, D. C., was chosen Moderator. The Synod will remain in session until Thursday.

Young Men's Christian Association Convention in Maine.

BATH, Me., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Third State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association assembled in this city to-day. Delegates from every section of the State were present. Hon. G. F. PILLSBURY, of Lewiston, presided. The meetings have been very earnest and enthusiastic. An out-door street-meeting was held this evening, which was attended by upward of one thousand persons. The Convention will close its session to-morrow.

Republican Meeting at Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting and a torchlight procession took place to-night. Delegates were present from adjoining towns. After parading the principal streets the Tanners assembled in Turners' Hall, where a large flag was presented to them by the ladies of this city. Several speeches were made by prominent persons.

The registration of citizens was closed in Clay County on Friday last, and the Board of Review commenced their investigations at Liberty on Saturday, but were compelled to adjourn to Harlem on account of threats of violent demonstrations by the citizens of Liberty.

Extensive Fire in Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 20.

The extensive "Bessemer" Steel works of J. A. GRISWOLD & Co., of this city, were destroyed by fire this morning. The fire caught in the roof at a time when the hydraulic pump of the mill was broken, and before the steam fire-engines could reach the scene, the works being situated on the outskirts of the city, the establishment was destroyed. The loss foots up about $100,000 on the building and machinery, though much of the machinery will be saved. The insurance is $35,000. About one hundred and twenty men were employed in the works.

NEBRASKA.

Additional Election Returns—Republican Majority About 2,400.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

An Omaha dispatch says: Official returns from twenty counties give a Republican majority of 1,954. The counties to be heard from will make the majority not less than 2,400. The Republican gains are 1,640. In our last Congressional election the total vote was nearly 17,000, which shows that the vote in Nebraska has been almost doubled in two years.

The Erie County Democratic Committee on the Situation.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Erie County Democratic Committee issue an address this morning, which, after alluding to the result of the recent elections, contains the following significant paragraph:

"Under these encouraging circumstances, we are asked by a handful of treacherous politicians in the City of New-York, whose god is gold, and whose organ is the *World*, to haul down the flag of thirty-seven equal States; to desert our standard-bearers, and to abandon the contest. The answer to this cowardly proposition has been one emphatic No! springing from every Democratic heart, and spoken by every Democratic voice from Maine to Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. No!—a thousand times, no!—surrender on the eve of battle and of victory? Never; our cause is our country's ever; our platform is the Union and the Constitution; our candidates the deliberate choice of the representatives of the Democratic masses—men tried, trusted and true. We will stand by them, and the Republic we fight for to reëstablish, so long as they bear aloft the banner committed to their keeping. This shameful conspiracy to turn back the swelling tide of Democratic strength, and to add New-York to the remaining list of doubtful States, should rouse every Democrat to action, and move every Democratic arm to strike heavier blows. Clad in the armor of truth; bold in the advocacy of right; invincible in a fair fight, we are not to be betrayed into the hands of our enemies, or sold in the mart where capital in its greed seeks to enslave the working millions to a century of toil, that it may change the rustle of its greenbacks to the clink of coin."

Gov. Seymour to Take the Stump.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

A dispatch just received from Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR announces that he will take the stump in person, and open the campaign at Buffalo on Thursday, Oct. 22.

UTICA, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Gov. SEYMOUR leaves here to-morrow for Buffalo, to take the stump for the Democracy. He will speak in Buffalo on Thursday. Appointments for other States are not yet made.

Decision of the Conference Judges in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District.

BLAIRSVILLE, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Congressional Conference Judges of the Twenty-first District met to-day in Greensburg, and divided into two parties, sending two separate certificates to the Governor—one declaring COVODE elected by 325 majority, and one electing FOSTER by 41 majority. The grounds for dispute were in counting Dunbar in Fayette County, and Youngstown in Westmoreland County, where it was charged by affidavits that no legal elections were held.

General Mormon Conference—Important Measures Taken.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Salt Lake papers give the proceedings of a general Mormon Conference. The Mormon Church unanimously agreed that the commercial intercourse with the Gentiles be restricted to the necessities of the Mormons. Those purchasing generally from Gentiles do so at the peril of expulsion from the Church. This measure was urged as necessary in self-defence against the rapidly approaching danger of outsiders, coming in with the Pacific Railroad, who are avowed enemies of Mormonism.

Fatal Accidents in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

HENRY H. BEACH, a young man engaged in loading cars on the Worcester Railway dock, was run over by a loaded car this evening, and died in a few minutes.

FREDERICK CAHOONE, a brakeman on the Hartford Railroad, was killed yesterday by striking his head against a bridge.

A Stabbing and Shooting Affray in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

In an affray on Court-street this afternoon, a notorious character named JOHN COSGROVE was stabbed three times and then shot by THOMAS O'DONNELL, an Ex-Alderman. O'DONNELL was arrested, but subsequently released on the ground of self-defence. COSGROVE will, in all probability, die.

Reduction in the Democratic Majority in the Third District of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The examination of the tally papers of the Third Congressional District, made this morning in the presence of both parties, reduces the majority of MOFFETT, the Democratic candidate, 35 votes, making it only 95. The ballots have not yet been counted.

Supposed Murderer Arrested in Holyoke, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

JAMES DYER was arrested at Holyoke to-day for the murder and rape of CATHARINE MCCABE, whose dead body was taken from the canal last night. The parties were last seen together Friday night, and the woman has since been missing. DYER has a wife and six children.

Young Men's Christian Association in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of ladies was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon, H. J. MILLER, of Cincinnati, presiding. One hundred and seventy-five ladies pledged themselves to meet and organize a Young Women's Christian Association.

The Reported Arrest of Judge Dickinson, of Tremont, Ohio

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The report originating in Sandusky yesterday, that Judge DICKINSON, of Tremont, had been arrested on a warrant issued by the United States Court, on a charge of fraudulently issuing naturalization papers, is pronounced false.

Congressional Nomination.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Democratic Convention to-day nominated OLNEY ARNOLD for Congress in this district, and passed resolutions indorsing SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

The Republicans of the First District of Kentucky, on Thursday, nominated Judge C. S. MARSHALL for Congress.

Arrival of the Steamship Japan from Hong Kong and Yokohama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The steamship *Japan*, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, was telegraphed off the Heads at 1 P. M.

The steamer *Sacramento*, from Panama, arrived this morning.

Election of United States Senator in Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS was to-day chosen United States Senator from this State for six years from the 4th of March next.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The third and last game of base ball between the Harvard and Lowell Clubs was played to-day, and was won by the former, thus winning two out of three games, by a score of 28 to 15.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 20.—The oil refinery of ALEXANDER SCOFIELD & Co. was partially burned last night. Six hundred barrels of refined and three hundred and fifty barrels of crude oil was destroyed. The loss is about $25,000. The property was partially insured.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 20.—The Firemen's muster at Orange to-day, was attended by eleven companies, numbering over 1,100 firemen, and was a complete success. The first prize of $75 was won by the Erring Engine, of Erring, Mass., which threw a stream 161 feet high; the second prize, $50, was won by the Bay State Company, of East Templeton, and the third prize, $25, by the Phœnix Company, of Brattleboro, Vt.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—ALFRED GREEN (colored) was sentenced to four months in the House of Correction, for throwing stones at a Democratic procession last night.

GRANT AND GRISWOLD.

Immense Republican Demonstration at Cooper Institute.

Stirring Speeches by Hon. Benj. H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, Hon. Gerritt Smith, Rev. B. I. Ives and Others.

Last evening one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of our Republican citizens, held since the opening of the campaign, gathered in the main hall of the Cooper Institute building to listen to speeches from leading exponents of Union principles. The assemblage took place in obedience to a joint call from the Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club, Central Grant Club, and the Griswold and Cornell Central Campaign Club, of this City. Every seat in the house was occupied, and every inch of standing room as well—many of the audience being ladies, who took an evident interest in the proceedings. Hon. THOS. MURPHY presided, associated with Hons. CHAS. S. SPENCER and RUFUS M. ANDREWS. Many eminent gentlemen besides these were seated upon the platform. The room was gaily decked with the national colors, and behind the stage were displayed striking quotations from Gen. GRANT's war *orders*, coupled with the names of the most important battles in which he was the victor over the rebel hosts. Brilliant gas-jets, forming the names of the popular candidates, were dependent from the ceiling over the speakers' stand. The Union Glee Club and the Independent City Band furnished excellent music during the evening.

At 7:30 o'clock Hon. THOS. MURPHY called the meeting to order, and introduced the Glee Club, who sang "Hail to Our Beautiful Isle!" with pleasing effect. A loud *encore* greeted the song, and "Poor Seymour" was sung next, eliciting great laughter and applause. Hon. CHAS. SPENCER then came forward to introduce Hon. GERRIT SMITH, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES SPENCER.

It is with no ordinary pleasure, Republican ladies and gentlemen, that I introduce to you one of the most liberal, unselfish, noble philanthropists, who has benefited mankind and honored manhood in this or any other age in this or any other country. Born to a princely fortune, GERRIT SMITH, now past three-score year and ten, has given his whole life to freedom, humanity, justice to all men. He devoted strength, mind, fortune to aid, to benefit, to elevate black men and women in and out of bonds when such action hazarded life and limb, and was denounced by the entire South and the great majority of the North. As a pioneer of emancipation he is the predecessor of JOHN BROWN. When the history of the great and good benefactors and fearless advocates of the oppressed in this country shall be written, his name will brightly illuminate and adorn very many of its pages. He fought for liberty bravely long before most of this assembly were born. He braved the storm when but few dared face it. He sounded on Freedom's bell the first stroke of Slavery's knell when this nation, dishonored and disgraced, slept. Providence has kindly lengthened out the days of this noble, generous old man, until he has seen the hope of his youth, the prayer of his manhood fulfilled, and a reign of universal justice and freedom declared for by the people of this land. He comes from his home to speak to you to-night. No change has ever come over him. He will speak to-night as he spoke in the pride and strength of his youth full fifty years ago for the same immortal principles. [Applause].

Hon. GERRITT SMITH was then presented to the audience by Mr. SPENCER, when he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. GERRITT SMITH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: For half a century a great battle has been going on between the peoples of this land and between freedom and slavery. It is not fought out. Never were the friends of freedom putting forth more earnest efforts than at this time. Never were they more intent in working together. On the other hand never before was there so close an alliance between the Northern Democrats and the proslavery element in the South. Never before was their joint purpose to crush the black man so deep, so determined, so malignant. This cry for a white man's government which has rung through our land for the past year or two has but one meaning. A white man's government means black man's slavery. England bequeathed slavery to America. American unhappily had neither the wisdom nor the fortune to decline the gift. Our North and South, our East and West were involved in the guilt of bloody slavery. At length a war came of slavery. This was the natural, and, I might almost say, necessary culmination of the crime. This war lasted about four years, and when was there ever another war that cost so much treasure, so many men, so much tears and blood? In the end the South had to surrender, not because she was lesser in bravery than the North, but because she was lesser in numbers and resources. The time when the South surrendered was the time when the North should have felt all that consciousness which should have been occasioned before war. Then it was that the North should have remembered her responsibility; then it was that the North should have remembered penitently on the divers means she adopted to sap the roots of slavery; then it was that the North and South should have acknowledged themselves fellow-sinners, and should have seen how incapable they were of sitting in judgement, the one upon the other. [Cheers.] Then it was, I say, that the North should have sought to lift up her poor impoverished sister out of the depths of degradation into which the war should have left. By such measures, in my own judgment, we should have won the heart of the South—we should have produced peace between the North and South. The North, with the consciousness of her responsibility in this war, would have had no reason to charge any man with treason for taking his part in the war. She should not have put JEFF DAVIS or LEE in prison. It is true that even reconstruction might have been urged in this way. The poor desolate South, confiding in the North, would have said to the sympathizing North, "Reconstruct as you please now that we know you love and pity us. We feel sure you will do us no intentional wrong." It is true that prudence would have required a disfranchisement of some parties who took up arms; but these mislead ones would have soon seen their errors. Then, again, our exercising such a beneficial influence toward the South, she would, perhaps, repay us by acting kindly toward the black man, whom she had to make him deal rightly with others. This is the way always trampled upon. To deal rightly with a man is to bring about peace between North and South—through the power of love. [Applause.] I feel with Paul that "Love is the fulfilling of the law." I know that love in statesmanship would be called sometimes ridiculous weakness, but the day is coming when love, love, will be the ruling power. [Cheers.] Following this peace would have been the reduction of the interest on our national debt. I have glanced at the lack in the bearing of the North, to the South when the South surrendered. Remember this lack was not one of mercy. In all the history of man there never was a conquered race dealt with more kindly than the South was by the North when we remember the atrocities of Andersonville and like places. I remember the time when the North to promote slavery went so far in her course as to murder Abolitionists. Well, I have referred to the responsibility of the North for slavery, and this slavery brought war. There was always a close alliance with the Democratic Party previous to the war, and the great political parties of our country bowed down to slavery, but the Democrats bowed down the lowest. In this way it was that the Democratic Party was enabled to maintain its almost unbroken ascendancy. When slavery was gone what could this Democratic Party do? All through the war it had sympathized, with honorable exceptions, with the South and slavery. But the South would no longer sustain this party, because slavery had been lost. What, I ask, should this party do to recover itself? It should, in my own judgment, do nothing. It should have been glad to have gone out of sight, and to have hid its shame and character during the war. What could it do? It could not reinstate slavery, for slavery, like the Democratic Party has fallen forever. Do I mean what I say, that Democracy has fallen forever? Forever. [Cheers.] Don't misinterpret me on this point, for there may be Democratic parties hereafter of great use. The present Democratic Party, following the Pro-Slavery Party, has fallen through forever. By force of some remaining roots it may spring into life and greatness; but slavery being gone, the great sap-root of the party is gone, and the party it has must wither and die. [Applause.] I hold that nothing "of that sum of villainies," as JOHN WESLEY called it, can sustain that Democratic Party. I hold that in the sum total of all other abominations there is not depravity enough to sustain this party. This party could not live a day unless it had the carrion flesh of slavery to live upon or its bones to pick. [Laughter and cries of "Order."] I'll be loud enough for you. I ask again, what can this party do toward recovering itself now that slavery had gone? There was one thing it could do. It could seek to conciliate the ex-slaveholder and to renew the political alliance between him and the party itself by doing what it could to put the whole political power of the South into the hands of the South. This ANDREW JOHNSON did. Am I not right in saying that from the moment they did this the South and ANDREW JOHNSON and the Democratic Party became one again. From that moment the Republicans lost JOHNSON, and the Democratic Party gained him. I need scarcely add that this power in the hands of the whites exclusively, was so wielded as to bring the colored race into as hopeless a condition as that from which it had emerged. It was not expected that a people who had been accustomed to wrong that race should exercise justice and clemency toward it. After that in the South even the crime of murder obtained a new and immensely larger license. By the force of events, including especially that the slaves had been armed against the slaveholders in the war, their animosity had given place to a deep and undying hatred. Well, as may have been expected, this went on from bad to worse. Loyal men, black and white, were murdered by the hundred. Then it was that the great Republican Party of our land aroused itself to resist this infernal policy. I call it infernal, for if this policy did not come from the infernal regions, it is because there were no infernal regions. [Applause.] If this taking up of our colored brethren and throwing them again under the foot of their old oppressors—if this did not come from the pit there is no pit. [Laughter.] I assert there is nothing in hell or out of hell more abominable than that. [Applause.] When this party was aroused they felt it, because of the miserable remedy for these wrongs. That remedy was the proposed Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which I hold to be a deep wrong to the black man, to the Republican Party, to the nation, and to all mankind, for a deep wrong to any human race is a deep wrong to all mankind. There are some of us who had never belonged to the Republican Party, but who had in the war felt that the spirit of that amendment with regard to the disfranchisement of the race was unjust. We held that to disfranchise it was to outlaw it and depose its rights. By and by the Republican addresses in Congress took a juster view. Then Congress adopted the plan of reconstruction, at once so just, so generous and so kind. [Applause.] It is true that under this plan of reconstruction those who had been foremost in the rebellion were disfranchised. Oh, you deluded whites of the South! We love you because you are our fellow-men and our countrymen. We pity you because of all you suffered in this war. We pity you most of all because you are still willing to be deceived by your great enemy and the country's great enemy, the Democratic Party. This party deceived you still when through many years it encouraged you to cling to slavery and to demand for it further territory and security. It deceived you when it encouraged you to take up arms and destroy your nation. Remember it was said that New-York alone would furnish 50,000 soldiers to help the South in her rebellion. I see evidence of a good deal of similar understanding between the Northern Democrats and the Southern Pro-Slavery Party. In Charleston, S. C., a meeting was recently held to ratify the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. It was said a day or two after, that the negroes were to have shouted and sung at it. How glad I was when I used to be abused and pelted at like meetings. Well, this was the occasion for manufacturing a charge against the blacks of Charleston. It was stated the negroes had had this intention, in the papers, and in the course of one of the editorial addresses it was stated that at the tick of the telegraph help would arrive from New-York to avenge and to crush out the blacks forever. Some of our leading men of the North gave strong encouragement to the breaking out of the rebellion. Take, for example, Ex-President PIERCE. He says, on the eve of the rebellion: "Fighting will not be confined to Mason and Dixon's Line; it will be upon our streets." He promised the South that New-Hampshire men would help her. This infamous conduct of PIERCE did not surprise me. I was in Congress when PIERCE's measure was read. He urges to execute the infernal Slave act. They must execute it "cheerfully" and run down their brethren into the hell of slavery. I made up my mind to never know that man, nor did I ever enter the door of the White House when I was in Congress. How could I do this? I represented a constituency who believed in human rights under whatever skin, and elected me that I might stand up straight for our own humanity. Well, pass on from PIERCE to Gov. SEYMOUR. SEYMOUR was one of those men of the North who encouraged the South to this rebellion, and who did what he could to encourage the North from taking any part to suppress it. SEYMOUR had said it was no less revolutionary—no less wrong to suppress rebellion than it would be to get up that rebellion. This takes the ground that we had better lose our nation than slavery. I think for honor I shall not vote for him. [Laughter.] I think more of my country than that. SEYMOUR, in his speech in 1863, claims for the mob the same plea of necessity which our Government has put forward, that is, that the Government has no more right to resort to this measure of saving the country than the mob has to put in the plea of necessity. I was last Thursday in Auburn in this State, and I learned that one of Mr. SEYMOUR's kinsmen had been there two days before and made a speech to show that the Governor is a loyal man. I could not but smile at putting up a man for President whose loyalty had to be proved. I thought how an audience would be moved to laughter if some one would rise to prove that GRANT was loyal. [Laughter.] GRANT's loyalty was proved at Appomattox and Vicksburg. Such history suffices. No proof is needed of his loyalty. It is not a strange thing at all that the friends of SEYMOUR are so anxious to say that he is loyal, for he is not a loyal man. Is he a loyal man who can say "It is as revolutionary and wrong to suppress a rebellion as to get up rebellion—a rebellion against a justification." He is not a loyal man who can say that slavery is more precious than preserving a nation. He is not a loyal man who can claim for the mob to put in a claim to resist, as a Government puts in when it goes to defend a nation. He is not a loyal man. I have referred now to the course the Democratic Party pursued in various respects. It continued to stand in the way of our going into the happy effects of our Reconstruction acts. It prevented peace between the North and South. It impaired the national credit and increased our burdens of taxation, and put up for President and Vice-President SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Another election is at hand. There are two great issues in it: The first is, shall our nation be honest—the second, shall our nation acknowledge equal rights to all men. These and other questions will be called up and I trust the American people will pass wisely on them. They are called on to see whether this nation shall live or die. It is not strange that the rebels and Democrats should regard our national debt with great disfavor. It was incurred to put down slavery. The slave emancipated will always acknowledge this debt, because he sees in it part of the cost of his priceless freedom. He will never fail to regard its obligations as his security. So all the great Republican Party must regard its obligations as sacred, for this party knows that had it not been incurred we should have lost our country. Of course, then, the memories which cluster around this debt must be precious to the Republican Party, and never will it consent that this nation shall fail to pay the debt to the uttermost farthing. [Cheers.] A pure monument is this debt to the Republicans and the nation, but a humiliating monument to the rebels and Democrats. It is not strange that PENDLETON should discard this debt. He was in Congress the first half year of the war. It is known he never voted a single dollar to help this country to carry on the war. He is the father of the Democratic Party. It may be said he was juggled out of his nomination. [Roars of laughter.] It is not strange that all the Republicans go for the honest payment of this debt, while the Democrats and their journals go in for its more or less repudiation, with one exception—the *Journal of Commerce*—a very small light in a very dark place. [Laughter.] The National Democratic platform says that the bonds must not be paid in coin, unless on their face or expressly in the law under which they were issued, such payment is provided for; and their platforms says these bonds are not to be taxed. One of these decisions is as old as 1827, and the opinion brings us back to the days of Chief Justice MARSHALL. If we don't buy our bondholders enough, let us pay them more, but let us not enable ourselves to do this by defrauding our bondholders. How different is the Republican platform! It provides that we should pay the bondholders not only according to the letter of the contract, but according to the spirit of the contract.

After elucidating this last statement by quoting transactions among brokers or mutual friends, he said it was sometimes stated that there are Republicans who favor repudiation; but he was proud to say they were very few—they were rare, exceptional cases. For thirty years the speaker belonged to no party until he saw the Republicans acknowledge equal rights, and he thought it honorable to belong to them. His mother's mother was from Cork, and he would, therefore, having Irish sympathies, caution that nationality from joining their oppressors, the English aristocracy, who were the friends and allies of the Southern slaveholders and Northern Democrats. It was unseemly in the Irish to despise the oppressed negro, seeing that they themselves had been oppressed perhaps greater than the Poles, Italians, and Cretans. In conclusion, he contrasted the antecedents of SEYMOUR and GRANT and of COLFAX and BLAIR, and stigmatized the speeches of BLAIR as brutal and bloody. He alluded to the efforts of the emancipated blacks of St. Domingo to regain their freedom as a proof of how the emancipated Southern slave would, in the event of another war, fight to preserve his liberty. He often thought that God, in punishment of the shortcomings of the North, might allow the Democrats to rule, and terminated a long address—which the lateness of the hour prevents the reporter giving in *extenso*—amidst prolonged applause.

Another patriotic song having been given by the Glee Club, the Chairman introduced Hon. BENJ. H. BREWSTER, the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, who spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. B. H. BREWSTER.

He said that in view of the lateness of the hour he would make only a brief address. Mr. SMITH, with his great experience, had gone over the entire ground of the issues of the day, and there was, indeed, very little left to be said. He would speak mainly of the condition and prospects of the Republican Party in the State of Pennsylvania, a subject about which he was intimately informed when this campaign was commenced by every effort was made the leaders of the party to stimulate the action of the people. A thorough canvass of the State was made, and it was found that Pennsylvania was thoroughly safe. He (the speaker) had once been a Democrat, but, he thanked God, he was not now, and would never be again. He called that man who would rank himself with that parricidal party an enemy to humanity. What were now the strongholds of Republicanism in Pennsylvania had once been the very citadels of the Democracy when that organization was in its glory. The Eastern counties had received an education during the years past from "Free-Soilers" that had made them now the bravest exponents of the principles of human liberty and equality. The speaker then traced the origin and history of the Republican Party in his State. During the war that party (in the City of Philadelphia, especially,) was managed by irresponsible and unworthy men, and after the close of the strife that fact led the State to say that they would no longer have bad men to rule over them, and they went over to the Democratic Party, almost as an entirety. The people of New-York had not understood the cause of this mighty change in Pennsylvania politics, and that led them to the mistake that that State was doubtful in its position. GRANT was nominated by the masses of the Republican Party, and that without deference to the wishes of its leaders. Almighty God gave us GRANT during the war with the South to save the country, and now the second time came he to us to be our savior from civil strife. Pennsylvania was now firm as her everlasting hills, strong as the iron of her mines, and the great nation might hereafter lean upon her, and find its best hopes sustained. The schemes of the Democratic Party since its organization had been affected by management and contrivance—by diplomacy—never by direct appeal to popular will or conscience. The last scheme was with the foreign vote—to govern cities, and with great cities to govern States, and by great States to govern the Union. New-York called on Pennsylvania, "Watchman, what of the night?" and we responded "All's well!" The election frauds began in Pennsylvania, and were there defeated as they would be in the November election in New-York. The laws of citizenship of foreigners were administered in a reckless and fraudulent manner, that would disgrace the action of the inmates of a Penitentiary. To execute their power in the late election the Democracy appealed to the meanest prejudice of the human heart. They propagated this infamous heresy among the laboring classes, that the object of the Republican Party was to degrade them to the level of the negroes, and worse, to make the negroes their masters, and thus reduce them to actual slavery. The duty of the Republican Party from the first had not been to degrade the white man, but to liberate the white men of the North from the slavery and bondage in which they were held by the white men of the South. True liberty was never enjoyed by the white men of the North until they had liberated the black men of the South. It seemed to the speaker that that was caused by a wise arrangement of Providence. Under the old Constitution the Northern representatives of free white votes were confronted by men representing a population, but not a people; and thus was the influence of the North neutralized, and its people made slaves to the South. Who then would dare to charge the Republican Party with endeavoring to degrade the white man? No one; for the guilt lay with the other side. From the time that JOHN ADAMS was defeated to the time of LINCOLN's election, no man, however pure, dared to aspire to the Presidency unless he was sure of the support of the slaveholders of the South. Northern men who did not mingle with the slaveholders were doomed to political perdition. The men who refused to join in unholy alliance with these men were veritable slaves to the South. Liberty of conscience, their right of private judgment, liberty of speech, and the liberty of the Press were the great cardinal and fundamental principles of all liberty. The Southern men controlled the offices of the country, and even more. When the men of the North resolved that this thing could not be endured, and purposed to investigate the righteousness of the system of human slavery, the South said, they should not do it, denied the freemen of the North the liberty of conscience, judgment speech, and the Press, and thus degraded them to the utmost. Yet they had the audacity to accuse us of seeking the enslavement of white, freemen. They opened the mails and stole Mr. SMITH's pamphlets appealing to the judgment of the South, years ago. They burned a beautiful house erected in Philadelphia for the interchange of public opinions upon questions of the day, and never permitted that freedom of thought and speech that should have been ours. During his tour through Pennsylvania the speaker had been told that Gen. GRANT had said to some one: "This much I wish, and this I declare to be my policy, that such a degree of peace and tranquillity shall exist in this country that a man may speak his mind in any part of our great land, and that without molestation or hindrance;" and he (the speaker) believed that GRANT said that, and meant every word of it. Elect him, he said, and we would have all the liberties that a free people should enjoy.

The speech was listened to with evident gratification, and was repeatedly interrupted by loud applause.

At its conclusion, Rev. B. J. IVES was introduced, Mr. SPENCER at the same time informing the audience that as one proof of the present distress of the Democracy, he would state that Mr. AUGUSTUS BELMONT had become disgusted and would leave on the steamer of the following day for Europe. Mr. IVES spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF REV. B. I. IVES.

We should be thankful, he said, that the time had come when free public discussion might be had upon the interests of our common country and common humanity. While there was this freedom, there need be no fear of disaster. Could this liberty have been always ours, we should never have had the late war. There was once no law but mob law in the South, and now it was too bad to think that between 6,000 and 7,000 murders had been committed in the South since the close of the war, of persons whose only offence was wearing Grant and Colfax badges, and declaring for the Union; that led glorious PHIL SHERIDAN to say that "if he owned hell and Texas both, he would lease out Texas and live in the other place." Though GRANT's speeches were short, they meant great things. There never had been a period when the issues of politics were as important as those to be decided two weeks hence. This contest was but a second *Merrimac* and *Monitor* conflict, and the rebel fate the second time would be the same as at the first. The old theory of the Democracy was, that slavery was sectional and freedom was national, but in 1860 they changed, and said that the Constitution carried slavery everywhere with it, and upon that issue was Mr. LINCOLN elected. The remainder of the speech was made up of able criticisms upon the false leniency of the Government after the close of the war, and the perfidy of ANDREW JOHNSON to the sacred trusts reposed in him. These things, he showed, gave strength to the South, and now they had reorganized and dared to hope for the restoration of the "Lost Cause." Their defeat, he insisted, would be overwhelming in November, and we should then have peace indeed.

Mr. IVES terminated his address shortly before midnight, amid the most vehement enthusiasm. There was no opportunity for further speaking, the meeting being thus unusually prolonged.

The vast assemblage, then, in one voice, sang "John Brown's body lies mouldering in his grave," following it with "Glory, hallelujah! GRANT goes marching on," and then quietly dispersed.

THE DEMOCRATIC QUANDARY.

The Bitter Feeling Among the Factions at Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The acrimonious feeling engendered among the Democrats by the proposal to withdraw the candidates seems to be increasing, and the factions here have taken to cursing each other in anything but mild phrase. This feeling is much inflamed by the development of the fact that the proposition was, after all, only intended to get BLAIR off the ticket. The quarrel goes on, and the Democratic Party in this vicinity is anything but a happy family.

Mayor Hoffman Speaks for Seymour and Blair.

WATKINS, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Mayor HOFFMAN addressed a large assemblage here to-day. In the course of his speech, he said, the newspaper proposition to change the ticket was made without his knowledge, and without consultation with the Central State Committee or any leading Democrat of New-York; that the Democracy of the City of New-York would stand firm for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and give them the largest majority ever given to any candidates.

Seymour and Blair to the Bitter End.

From the Boston Post, Oct. 19.

The Democratic Party is not the organization to strike its colors before the battle is over. And although it did not enter on this contest to aggrandize itself or to promote the ends of individuals, but to secure the country from the dangers which threaten the Government and its institutions—it nevertheless selected certain names for inscription on its banners, and those names it will carry through the thick of the fight till the result is fully determined. It would be as impolitic as it is cowardly for a great and powerful party to desert its candidates in the crisis of battle. Visionary minds, wanting the firmness and balance which discipline and experience bring, might catch wildly at such a proposal as has been suggested, but sober second thought must inevitably convince even these that all the momentum and accumulated force of the campaign would be wasted in faltering at the sound of such ill-omened whispers.

Rough Words from the Granite State.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, Oct. 17.

The suggestion of the New-York *World* for a change of Presidential candidates, is the most ridiculous and suicidal scheme, to our minds, that was ever suggested by a sane man; and we are rejoiced to see that it seems to receive no countenance except from the Radicals. It simply amounts to a proposition to give up the contest and abandon the field to the enemy. We are at a loss to determine in our own minds whether the suggestion is the result of timidity or treachery. At any rate, the result is the same—to insure the triumph of the enemy; for it is very certain, in our view, that a change in candidates would result in the utter demoralization of the Democratic Party, and its consequent defeat on the 3d of November. A suggestion so mischievous in its effects and so disastrous in its certain results, cannot for a moment be entertained by any man worthy of the confidence of the Democracy.

A Change Will Create Disgust.

From the Louisville Democrat, Oct. 17.

We understood the Convention of the Democratic Party to declare that the present election should not go by default, and SEYMOUR and BLAIR were chosen by a full council of the party to represent Democratic principles. We are for fighting it out on this line. No matter what may be said of the new ticket, it will be considered as a waiver of the issue—a weak surrender of principles that should be adhered to at all times, in prosperity and adversity, in defeat as well as victory. We do not propose to surrender. This way of swapping horses and changing saddles, in the middle of a race, never won a purse yet, and never will. The change will create confusion and disgust; we do not believe the Democracy will consent to it. It looks weak and cowardly. We regret that it has ever been suggested. It will have a bad effect, and we do not believe it will ever be carried into action. Yet we are no mere volunteer, but enlisted for the war, and intend to fight it out, no matter who is put in command. Though we would regret a change as unwise and ill-timed, we are prepared to yield to the wishes of the party, and to those whom the party has intrusted with control. If it is esteemed prudent to change, we will do our best, but, like SAULSBURY, we protest against SUMNER on the ticket, though we are forced to take CHASE or ADAMS.

The Mobile *Tribune* calls upon the South to put sixty negroes in the House of Representatives, and twenty black men in the Senate, and thus "break up" the carpet-baggers, and control the Southern States.

MUSIC IN ITALY.

Condition of the Art—A Musical Imbroglio—Concerning Italian Theatres and Singers—Death of Orabona—The Opera.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, Sept. 28, 1868.

What is the condition of music in Italy? I do not know that I have used the word music in these letters for two years; certainly not in attempting to describe any musical performance. It is like the boy who finds himself at last in the pastry-shop. His former weakness for nibbling is completely cured. VERDI sponge-cake, BELLINI custards, DONIZETTI ginger-snaps and ROSSINI peppermint-drops are all untouched. But the flavor of each is pretty well known, for they have been often enough tasted in the old time.

The Minister of Public Instruction, BACCELLO, raised an *imbroglio* among the musicians a few months back, by carelessly remarking in a letter to ROSSINI that the musical art of late years had fallen pretty low in Italy. VERDI was so indignant that he flung back the ribbon of knighthood which the Minister had sent him, and nothing has yet been said or done to put the *maestro* in a more amicable mood. VERDI is the only great composer left in Italy, as ROSSINI, whether in or out, is not to be taken account of. The author of the "Barber of Seville" and "William Tell" has not written an opera for now well nigh forty years. The works upon which his fame rests were produced early in the century, and, unlike that of AUBER, his is a sterile old age. They have had upon the stage here in Florence ROSSINI's "Pietra del Paragone," but far from being a success. This opera has not been produced in any theatre in Italy for *forty-nine* years, and it is doubtful if it will be brought forward again. Most of ROSSINI's work was done in his youth—in fact, soon after he reached his majority. His best opera was written in twelve days. It is rare for an artist to be able to enjoy so long a period of opulent indolence; his ears regaled with the sweet notes of his own fame blown from so many trumpets in all the corners of the civilized world.

There is probably but one school or musical method in Italy; but there are three principal centres of musical instruction—Milan, Florence and Naples. There will be different opinions as to which is the best, if one can claim superiority to the others; but Florence, on some accounts, enjoys advantages. Here some of the best talent, native and foreign, has been developed, and to this pleasant retreat, where their successes are all won, native artists love to come back. Here CATALANI had a fine villa, and ended her days; and here, in the superb Castle Salviati, probably the last years of GRISI and MARIO will be passed.

The number of theatres in a city is not alone sufficient to prove a genuine love of art. Judged by such a test, Florence would be entitled to the first place, for it has a larger number, in proportion to the population, than any other city in the world. Our own cities, indeed, in this respect have an advanced position; for, if not so many, we have at least built some of the most beautiful structures for dramatic and lyric performances to be found in any country. The quality of cheapness, which the music of the opera in Florence formerly possessed, is no longer one of the inducements for musical students to come here. The prices of entrance to the theatre are more than double what they were; but the standard of expenditure in this city was lower than that of almost any other which deserves in the least to be compared with it for attractions. American students have generally preferred Florence, and will probably continue to prefer it, as the drawbacks are more than compensated for by acknowledged advantages.

As trustworthy as the test may be in general, the judgment rendered here is not in all cases final. I remember a student from America, past five-and-twenty, who, seven years ago, came here to study, and was honestly told by his master that it was too late to think of succeeding as an opera singer, although the crude material of his voice was pronounced of the finest quality. His studies were pursued elsewhere, and I see by the newspapers that, with an Italian name, he has lately been singing with applause at the first theatre in London. He is not perhaps an *artist* in the usual sense of that word, but, as the event has proved, with discipline he has acquired the power to please, and may have a profitable career.

Music has a less important part in the ceremonies of the church in Italy than is commonly supposed. Except on extraordinary occasions, the Mass is not celebrated with vocal and instrumental music. In the office of a Protestant country like ours, music is now called to the aid of worship quite as much as it is here. In France, or at least in the metropolis, we know how much account is made of this, among the other external auxiliaries, to augment the attraction of religious ceremonies. Wind and stringed instruments, and trained voices, in all the parts, render with fine effect the compositions of those masters, who have devoted their genius in great part to the service of the altar.

Italy has done more for the voice than for the musical instrument. Still it is true that this country has sent more players as well as singers into the world than any other of equal population. While France has been the dancing-master, Italy has been the singing-master of the human race. But whether in the future this country will furnish to the world as large a proportion of singers as in the past, may well be doubted. Other countries have made more real progress in this as in other arts. As much as has been said about that, probably there is nothing in the Italian climate specially favorable to the voice. The habit of using the vocal organs for the production of musical sounds, which the university of opera music favors, is what, more than anything else, has put this people in the way to enjoy and practice music.

The habit of screeching and screaming familiar passages from favorite operas is so general among certain classes of the population as to be an annoyance. Every evening gangs of young men, without education, traverse the city from side to side, singing at the top of their voices, with little regard to the edification of the public. Your midnight slumber is disturbed by single voices of great power, sending their notes echoing for a quarter of a mile through the labyrinth of narrow streets. The imagination is haunted by musical sounds; but oftener of a quality to repel rather than to captivate. The gayety of Italian feeling must find expression in some sort of vocal utterance, for it will be recollected that the inhabitants of cities in this country are the noisiest of all populations, and no police laws are equal to putting a check upon this public annoyance.

What surprises one is that the Oratorio is almost unknown in Italy. Those grand compositions which have raised the emotions of the intellectual Protestants of the North are never heard here. It is perhaps true that the Oratorio belongs to Protestant, and not Catholic countries. Several of the great cathedrals of the world are in Italy, but there are no great organs. Against the rock-bown arches of these structures, break no vast waves of harmony, such as give new grandeur to the Gothic cathedrals of Northern countries. The Oratorio was invented in Italy, and yet it is the last country to receive benefit from this great religious agency. Music, as an esthetic enjoyment, will be lifted to a higher level when the oratorio and the great organ are introduced into the country. The art now seems to have no moral aim, but appears at the best to be only a half sensual enjoyment. I have often imagined a great instrument rising under the noble vault which BRUNELLESCHI lifted; rolling and crashing its thunders, or mingling its sublime harmonies with a chorus of ten thousand voices, such as it is the capacity of the building to accommodate. But where in Italy can money enough be found to build such an "edifice of harmonies," as the German poet so well calls the organ. Alas, I shall never eat another omelette with the monks of Vallambrosa, while, in the church, one of the brothers makes, as he did once, the diapasons of the organ mock the thunders of the mountain. This sanctuary, like the nobler one of Monte Cassino, where the music of PALESTRINA has often been heard, is no longer the inviolate home of art and religion. But I can quite easily imagine either one of these great convents some day converted into a musical establishment.

As to the Opera in Italy, there is much truth in what has often been said, that it is but a training-school for a broader stage beyond the limits of this country. In the shops of New-York, Boston, and London, you will find finer figs, oranges and raisins, than are sold here; for the reason that the choicest fruits are sent to those markets, where the highest prices are paid. And so it is with music. An Italian artist in his own country has not a brilliant prospect of mending his fortune, but in other regions he wins his golden reward. Even ROSSINI, after so many years of labor, had the prospect of passing the rest of her life embarrassed with debts, until her American enterprise made her once more a woman of fortune.

Considerable work is laid out here for the coming opera season, and they are now playing the "Barber," as the play-bills have it, of the immortal ROSSINI. The "Prophet" will soon be put upon the stage. ANGELICO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIBLICAL, THEOLOGICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL LITERATURE. Prepared by Rev. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, D.D., and JAMES STRONG, S.T.D. Volumes I. II. (To be completed in Four.) New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

So great have been the additions made within the past generation to what may be comprehensively denominated Biblical Literature, that the student who knows only what he can learn from CALMET, HORNE, and even KITTO, is far behind the advance of the science. We believe that the materials for this special branch of Ecclesiastical Literature are now well-nigh exhausted. We cannot anticipate that we shall ever have a text of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures in any essential respect more free from error or gloss than those which we now possess. We do not expect that the grammar and lexicography of the sacred languages will be more thoroughly and accurately treated than they have been by GESENIUS and his followers, and ROBINSON. The geography and natural history of the Bible have been thoroughly investigated. There is hardly in the Holy Writ any allusion to manners, customs, rites and ceremonies which has not been fully explained. But the information upon these subjects is scattered through volumes which of themselves constitute a library; and to master the contents of these volumes is the work of a lifetime.

So in the department of Ecclesiastical Literature, which, with the history and contents of the Sacred Canon, and the lives and teachings of its authors and of the great men who have left their mark upon the ages, there is little to be learned in the way of fact. Any future STRAUSS or RENAN may speculate and gloss; they may guess and dispute at will; but the facts with which they have to do stand ineffaceably written. What remains to be done is to collect and arrange all these branches of knowledge in such a form as to be easily accessible, with such fullness of detail as to render it unnecessary for the ordinary student to look elsewhere, and yet within such a compass as to render the work accessible.

This is the work which has been undertaken by Drs. MCCLINTOCK and STRONG. Their comprehensive design has been to furnish a book of reference on all topics pertaining to Historical, Doctrinal, and Practical Theology. To the preparation of this, aided by several collaborateurs, they devoted the patient labor of fifteen years before a single page was committed to the hands of the printer. The work of the authors is now essentially completed; and it only remains that it be printed as rapidly as possible, every article, of course, being revised and brought down to the latest moment before publication.

The two volumes now issued enable us to judge fairly of the execution of the work. We have been in the daily habit of consulting the first volume issued some months ago, and find it in every way most satisfactory. We believe there is not a single proper name under the letters of the alphabet embraced in the volume, not a custom or habit, referred to in the Scriptures, which is not clearly defined and explained. Everything is told which can make the student of to-day acquainted with the life of a people, who, though dead for thousands of years, still live in the influence which they, and the faith committed to their charge, have exerted and will exert through all time.

This part of the work has been undertaken by Dr. STRONG, while to Dr. MCCLINTOCK was committed the portion more specially relating to Theology in all its departments, Historical, Systematic and Practical. It would be difficult to find two other men so admirably fitted for the execution of their respective tasks. The profound scholarship and untiring industry of the one, and the poetic nature and broad sympathies of the other, have ample scope. An error, whether of omission or commission, as to fact, could hardly be made by Dr. STRONG; a partial or bigoted representation of tenets or doctrines could hardly be admitted by Dr. MCCLINTOCK. Moreover, the articles relating especially to the various denominations of Christians have been either prepared or revised and sanctioned by representative men of each denomination. We believe that all branches of the Christian Church will find in this Cyclopædia a statement of their own distinctive views fairly and compactly set forth, as they hold them, not as they may have been stated by others.

Each of these volumes contains about 3,500 separate articles. Most of them are of necessity brief. But wherever the subject requires, they take the character of treatises, so full and complete that few students will need to go beyond them for a full knowledge of the subjects upon which they treat. By way of example we refer to two elaborate papers, one in each department. The article on the "Authorized English Version" of the Bible gives a full account of the various steps by which that version has come to have its present form, and gives a fair representation of its value as a version. The article on "Augustinism" presents a lucid and thoroughly candid exposition of the extreme views of the Christian system which are recognized under the titles of "Calvinism" and "Pelagianism," with those forms of representation which stand midway between them. While few of even advanced students will need to go beyond the pages of this Cyclopædia for information, yet in regard to every important topic the bibliographical notices are so thorough, that, guided by them, the inquirer who has access to any well-furnished theological library may pursue his investigations to any extent.

There are many subjects which can be far more clearly set forth pictorially than in words. Such are views of places, objects in natural history, coins and medals. In these two volumes are about 700 illustrations, every one of them strictly illustrative; no one being introduced merely for the sake of ornament. Thus, in the department of coins, which furnish one of the most important sources of early history, we know of no work on Numismatics which contains so full a series of representations of the coins which relate, directly or indirectly, to Biblical History. The typographical accuracy of the work is worthy of the highest praise. In the first volume, which we have most critically examined, we have not been able to detect a half score of typographical errors, even among the scores of thousands of Hebrew and Greek words.

Taken all in all, we commend this work most thoroughly. We know of nothing of the kind, in any language, so well conceived, and, as far as the third of it already prepared, so well executed. In the course of a few months, when the work shall have been completed, we are confident that the Biblical student will have at command a Cyclopædia which will meet all his wants in that respect. Next after a Bible and Concordance, a Hymn Book—and, if he be an Episcopalian, the Book of Common Prayer—we think this Cyclopædia should be considered an indispensable requisite for the library of every clergyman.

IRRELICIA. By ADAM ISAACS MENKEN. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

The interest of this little volume of poems arises chiefly, to say solely would be hardly too strong, from their association in the reader's mind with the character and career of the author. Unpolished, crude in matter and in form, most of them would have been consigned to speedy oblivion had they emanated from the mind of any one less known, in the peculiar manner in which her notoriety was obtained, than ADAH ISAACS MENKEN. Though one of the most common experiences in the world, people were really astonished to learn that the most notorious representative of the "nude drama," a woman who in her own person had cast aside all the conventionalities and most of the moralities of society, had moments of serious thought, of poignant mental suffering, of regret, of yearning after better things, of aspirations for a higher life. The evident sincerity of her writings, as well as the contrast between these moods and her actual life, goes far to win our sympathy and disarm criticism. We need not spare the character of Miss MENKEN in judging of these poems. She never spared herself, was never modest for herself, nor asked others to be shame-faced for her. Her whole life was passed in violation of social law, yet these poems show that there was left in her this grace of virtue, that she never set up her life as a protest against society, nor claimed to be anything other than what she was; that she was conscious of the better way, and oftentimes, in the wildest delirium of her career, had thoughts "too deep for tears" and inexpressible in words.

Few of her poems display the finish of an artist. Most of them are hardly more than prose cut in lengths of varying measure, in the manner rendered familiar by WALT WHITMAN, whose style she admired and imitated. We quote a few lines from the poem called "Reaugram:"

Why did I die?
Oh-ove! I waited—I waited years and years ago.
Once the blaze of a far-off edge of living Love
Swept up my horizon, and promised a new moon of Poesy;
A soul's full life!
A soul's full love!
And promised that my voice should ring tranc'ing shivers of rapt melody down the grooves of this dumb earth.
And promised that echoes should vibrate along the purple spheres of unfathomable seas, to the soundless folds of the clouds.
And promised that I should know the sweet sisterhood of the stars.
Promised that I should live with the crooked moon in her misery.
But a Midnight swooped down to bridegroom the Day.
The blazing Sphynx of that far-off, cheerless promise, shrank into a growsy shroud that mocked the crying stars of my soul's mustered song.
And so I died.
Died this life unfinished and unburied Death.
Died alone in he young May night.
Died with my fingers grasping the white throat of many a prayer.

Though disfigured by extravagant and incoherent phraseology, there is a great deal of genuine pathos in these lines, and the imagery is original and poetic. Here is an extract from another poem, called "Into the Depths:"

Out of the depths have I cried unto thee, O Lord!
Weeping all the night-time—
Weeping sad and chill through the lone woods—
Straying 'mong the ghostly trees—
Wandering through the rustling leaves—
Sobbing to the moon, whose icy light wraps me like a shroud;
Leaning on a hoary rock, praying to the mocking stars.
With Love's overwhelming power starting my soul like an earthquake shock.
I lift my soul above the low howl of the winds to call my Love to come and give me light and life once more.
His broad arms can raise me up to the light, and his red lips can kiss me back to life.
I need not the storm of the world, nor the clashing of its steel.
I wait—wait—wait!

Still more pathetic is the poem called "Drifts that Bar my Door," from which we take the opening lines:

O, Angels! will ye never sweep the drifts from my door?
Will ye never wipe the gathering rust from the hinges?
How long must I plead and cry in vain?
Lift back the iron bars, and lead me hence.
Is there not a land of peace beyond my door?
Oh, lead me to it—give me rest—release me from this anguish of mind!
Heaven can attest that I fought bravely when the heavy blows fell fast.
Was it my sin that strength failed?
Was it my sin that the battle was in vain?
Was it my sin that I lost the prize? I do not sorrow for all the bitter pain and blood it cost me.
Why do ye stand sobbing in the sunshine?
I cannot weep.
There is no sunlight in this dark cell. I am starving for light.
O, angels! sweep the drifts away—unbar my door!

The most beautiful, most touching, most highly finished poem in the volume is the one with which it closes, and with which we take leave of it. The verses ought to be engraved on the author's tombstone, as the appropriate epitaph of a wasted life. They are called

INFELIX.

I Where is the promise of my years;
Once written on my brow?
Ere errors, agonies and fears
Brought with them all that speaks in tears,
Ere I had sunk beneath my peers;
Where sleeps that promise now?

Naught lingers to redeem those hopes,
Still, still to memory sweet!
The flowers that bloomed in sunny bowers
Are withered all; and Evil towers
Supreme above the sister powers
Of Sorrow and Deceit.

I look along the columned years,
And see Life's ruin fan,
Just where it fell, amid the tears
Of scornful lips, whose mocking sneers,
For ever hiss within mine ears
To break the sleep of pain.

I can but own my life is vain
A desert void of peace;
I missed the goal I sought to gain,
I missed the measure of the strain
That lulls Fame's fever in the brain,
And bids Earth's tumult cease.

Myself! alas for theme so poor;
A theme but rich in Fear;
I stand a wreck on Error's shore,
A spectre not within the door,
A nouness beckoning nevermore,
An exile lingering here.

THE UNNOTICED THINGS OF SCRIPTURE. By Rev. Dr. KIP, D. D., Bishop of California. New-York and San Francisco: A. ROMAN & Co.

The good Bishop here presents us or "chapess" with a rosary of sermons to the number of forty-four—all possessing the strong recommendation of brevity. The first of these shows that Moses got from some of the patriarchs the material of his history of the generation or Genesis of mankind, after the race had existed for 2500 years on the earth; being, of course, assisted in the completion by the inspiration of God; a line of Argument, which, though not exactly orthodox, has none of the objectionable features of COLENSO's views. The second little sermon proceeds on a very general mistake, probably, when it argues that there must have been a Trinity of Gods engaged in the creation of the world, because the word *Elohim* or *Eloheim* is used for the Deity. Elohim is supposed to mean *gods*, since *im* is the sign of the plural, in Hebrew. The truth is, that *El-oum*, in all the Eastern languages we know, meant, *the Bright*, the *First*, *Ours* and *im*, in Hebrew, Irish and all other languages, came to mean *time*. An English word of, which it is also a large part, of or of had the same meaning of "origin" and "time." All over the Indian East, *Oum* was, and perhaps is still, in Thibet, the sacred name of Deity or Original. *Aleim* or *Oleim*, in Hebrew, means "original," and as such it is used in Genesis. *Oum* or *aim* had nothing to do with the plural termination *im*. The Latin *olim* is the Hebrew *aleim*, it meant "origin" or "former time"—or, as one would say, "Ancient of time" or "Ancient of days." The *aleim* or *oleim* of Genesis has actually, in its compound formation, our two long-descended English words, *old* and *time*—words that truly and literally translate the third term in the first chapter of Genesis. For the rest, we may observe, that the Englishmen of the seventeenth century understood Hebrew a little better than our modern theologians, and knew what they were about when they translated *Aleim* with the word God—a term, it may be observed, which has also the meaning of "time" and "origin" in *all* languages, Oriental and Celtic. The Hebrew *Aleim* is the origin of the word *Lama* in Central Asia, and *Ollam* in ancient Ireland, where it came to mean "Superior" and "Chief," and referred to the pontifical character. Those awful old names of Deity had the simplest meaning and origin in the world, and nothing of the mystery which some of the classic and rabbinical writers attributed to them.

In sermon twenty-one the Bishop very well remarks the mistake made by the translators, who turned the *Kernator* of Moses into "horns"—a mistake propagated, as all the world knows, by MICHAEL ANGELO, who represents that chieftain with a pair of horns. The Hebrew word means "rays" as well as "horns;" but the wise Greek "Seventy," at Alexandria, made it "horns," and the Latin Vulgate followed them—thus leading to that blunder of the Middle Ages. In twenty-five the Bishop discusses the interesting question of the Apocryphal Gospels, concerning the infancy of Jesus. These represent the boy as playing with other boys, making clay figures of birds, and then miraculously turning them into living birds; as in another place he is represented as turning some of his playmates into kids. In another of these Gospels he is said to have taken the life of one of the little boys. These writings were received in the first ages, as well as those in our Canon, and were indeed much more popular among the early Christians. At last the Bishops of the Church resolved on a change in that respect, and the entire body of testimony was discussed in the Nicene Council, with a view of forming a Canon worthy of general respect and acceptation. This discussion was full of difficulties—a crowd of good Bishops opposing all reform in such an established code; till at last, as we are told by one of those present on the occasion, it was agreed that *all* the books should be laid *under the table* of the Council, and the Holy Spirit, implored to guide the hands of the priest who should draw them forth at a venture! This is the story of a good Bishop, and no heretic, who goes on to say that, through the interposition of Providence, the existing Canon was in this way selected and adopted by the Church. In this unanswerable way did the more clever minority of the Churchmen get rid of the Christian Apocrypha, the *Tories* of the Council not daring, of course, to gainsay the operation of the Spirit. But they did not give up those delightful popular narratives and patriotic romances; they continued to read them for ages, and as the latter are all at this day in print, of one sort or other, they are likely to last as long as the worthier order of Church literature. They were published some time ago in England, and any lover of what is odd or out-of-the-way, may find TAYLOR's edition of those curious old narratives in the excellent Astor Library, of New-York.

—Chanticleer. By CORNELIUS MATHEWS. (New-York: American News Company.) This little story of "Thanksgiving" comes recommended by the name of the author; and, on the day after the coming Festival—the day itself will be mainly taken up with the turkey—the little folks will find in its matter and the manner of its frontispiece a pleasant reminder of yesterday's doings.

—Friendly Counsel for Girls. By SYDNEY COX. (New-York: G. W. CARLETON & Co.) Eighteen very pleasant little lectures by one who can "adorn a tale" as well as "point a moral." We don't know that a father or mother, in these days of the "Grecian bend," could make a little Miss a more appropriate Christmas gift than this judicious and sensible volume.

INDIANA.

The October Elections—The Obstacles in the Way of the Republican Party—Illegal Democratic Votes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Saturday, Oct. 17, 1868.

If the sanguine expectations with which the Republicans of Indiana, one and all, looked forward to the results of the October elections in this State, were not entirely fulfilled, if their State ticket is elected by a reduced majority, and if there is an apparent loss of one member in the new Congressional delegation, let not the full meed of praise, to which the gallant fight they made entitles them, be withheld from them. They had to contend, not only with the old army of our own Copperheads so often met and routed by them, but, in addition, with many thousands of auxiliaries who had hastened to the assistance of our Indiana Democrats from Kentucky and Illinois. These frauds were foreseen to some extent; but that they would reach such a magnitude as almost to endanger the election of the Republican State ticket, was expected by none of our most experienced politicians. The Democratic managers had evidently given up the contest in Ohio as hopeless, and concentrated all their efforts upon carrying Pennsylvania and Indiana by fair means or foul. In this State their fraudulent operations were singularly facilitated by the Registry law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, and whose foolish and truly pernicious character we did not fully recognize until the election of Tuesday last showed that it was a most formidable weapon in the hands of those who were bent upon polling large numbers of illegal votes. Its most objectionable section is that which permits names to be added to the registry lists by any freeholder willing to vouch for them. This was most extensively used by the Democratic managers for the purpose of adding hundreds of fictitious names to the registration lists, and thereby preparing the way for the bogus voters from Kentucky and Illinois that would be here on election day. Especially was this done in the large cities, where a very close scrutiny of the persons offering to vote would be next to impossible. This operation must have been highly successful in all parts of the State, for on the day after the last revision of the lists, the Democratic leaders, who until then had been quite subdued, if not despondent, suddenly seemed to be exceedingly sanguine; and not only did they predict the election of Senator HENDRICKS by a handsome majority, but they offered to bet large sums of money on his success, which was the more surprising, as, up to this time, they had steadily refused to make a single dime on his election. The Republicans were somewhat startled both at this, to all appearance, genuine confidence of the Democratic leaders in the triumph of their standard-bearer, and at the enormous increase in the number of voters registered in the cities. Two days before the election, the twins on all our railroads leading from Kentucky and Illinois to the central parts of our State were crowded with strangers; and on election day large numbers of strange faces, unknown to our citizens, made their appearance at the polls. When they offered to vote, they were promptly challenged; but the names which they gave were found to have been duly registered, and Democratic freeholders were always on hand to swear that they were entitled to vote. In the Democratic county townships, where Democratic Judges and Inspectors had charge of the polls, the registry law was boldly trampled under foot; every vote that was offered was admitted, and no notice was taken of challenges. This illegal course was pursued in upward of one hundred townships in the State, some of the Democratic township trustees having openly proclaimed the illegality law unconstitutional; their opinion was endorsed by the Democratic Common Pleas Judge of Fort Wayne. Another very significant fact is that, in all those townships where an unusually large number of names were registered, and where the Republicans were very vigilant and challenged all suspicious voters despite the extraordinary excitement prevailing everywhere, less than three-fifths of the votes registered were polled; but in similar places where the Republican challenges were lake warm, fully 90 per cent. of the men whose names were on the registry lists deposited their ballots.

During the night of the 12th and the forenoon of the 13th of October, the Republican State Central Committee and many of the County Committees were fairly overwhelmed by telegrams from prominent Republicans, both in Kentucky and Illinois, who informed them that large numbers of "bummers and repeaters" had started from their States for Indiana. Thus Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, who left us late on the 12th, telegraphed already on the morning of the 13th from Springfield, Illinois, to prominent Republicans of Lafayette and Indianapolis, that five hundred Democratic "repeaters" had left that city for Indiana. Similar dispatches arrived from Chicago, Decatur, Joliet, Louisville, Lexington, Frankfort, &c.

It is estimated that not less than 12,000 illegal votes were polled in this manner on Tuesday last in Indiana. Let those who feel inclined to doubt this statement take the following facts into consideration: Owing to the fears generally entertained by Republicans that large frauds would be committed in the counties situated along the Ohio River, these counties were very carefully canvassed a few days before the election, and large Republican gains were reported everywhere. On the 12th of October, however, all these counties not only gave the Democrats the most unprecedented gains, but polled a vote exceeding by one-third the large vote cast in 1864 and 1866. Vanderburg County, (Evansville,) gave 232 Democratic gain; Posey, 370; Warwick, 188; Spencer, 97; Perry, 252; Floyd, (New-Albany, which a month or two since, at a closely-contested city election, had given the Republicans a gain of 700,) gave a Democratic gain of 727; Clark County, (Jeffersonville, opposite Louisville, Ky.,) 503; Harrison, 357, &c. It was nearly as bad in the tier of counties adjacent to the river counties.

Another most significant fact is the following: All the ferry-boats on the Ohio River, between Indiana and Kentucky, did an immense business on the 12th and 13th of October, and the railroads did a bigger passenger business on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of October, than ever before on any four of their most prosperous days. Here, in Lafayette, eighty tickets for Louisville, Ky., were sold on the evening of the election day, when usually only one or two are sold. The low boarding houses kept by Irish and German Democrats were, without exception, crowded with strangers, all of whom have now left the city again. Detectives, who have been looking up persons suspected of fraudulent voting, report that a great many men who voted on Tuesday cannot be found any longer.

In view of these glaring frauds, Messrs. VEATCH and LINDE will contest the seats of NIBLACK and HOLMAN, in the First and Third Congressional Districts, and a large number of the defeated Republican candidates for the Legislature will likewise contest the seats of their Democratic competitors. This will give us excellent opportunities to probe these infamous frauds to the bottom, and the Republicans throughout the State are determined that the investigation should be of the most thorough character. VOORHEES, in the Sixth District, will not receive the certificate, and it is wants MAJOR CARTER's seat in the next Congress he will have to contest it, which he is not likely to do.

HENDRICKS has about 900 votes ahead of his ticket, so that the rest of the Republican candidates on the State ticket have much larger majorities than Gov. BAKER. Most of the Republican Congressmen ran largely behind their tickets; the nominations made in the heat of the impeachment excitement did not prove very judicious and popular. In this district, which gave the State ticket 1,600 majority, Hon. G. S. ORTH received only about 600 majority. JULIAN ran the wise largely behind, and so did both SHANKS and WILLIAMS. CARTER in the Sixth District, and VEATCH in the First were ahead of the State ticket.

The Democrats generally concede that GRANT and COLFAX will carry the State by a large majority. W. C.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the Paraguayan War—The Deserts of Lopez—The Argentine Central Railroad—Troubles with the Indians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Sunday, Sept. 13, 1868.

About the time of the fall of Humaita I wrote you that news had been received that a conspiracy against LOPEZ had been discovered in his own camp, and that many officers had been shot. This report was not then confirmed, but a Paraguayan officer lately taken prisoner declares it to be true, and gives a horrifying statement of what happened in those days which the people called in whispers "the Reign of Terror!" Many of the best families of the country were shot. Some died under the torture. The Bishop being suspected was placed under arrest in his own palace, and three priests subjected to the torture. At one time fifty persons were led out at once to execution, and no pen could bear to detail the horrors of that butchery! Some persons, among them the Vice-Consul of Portugal, took refuge in the house of Mr. WASHBURNE, United States Minister, but were dragged out against his remonstrances. He has since written his protest to the Paraguayan Government, which is LOPEZ.

On the 13th of August three iron-clads, each with a transport lashed to her side, passed Timbo, and reached Tayi. There they were joined by four other iron-clads, and proceeded to Pilar. These were followed on the 18th by 10,000 men, and the cavalry and artillery.

A few days after Timbo was abandoned by the Paraguayans, who had spiked some guns and thrown others into the river. So that now the last fortification which frowned on the free navigation of the rivers is razed.

LOPEZ has withdrawn with his forces, said to be only 9,000 men, and 60 pieces of artillery, to Villeta. Not knowing this, on the 8th CAXIAS ordered up the fleet to bombard, and OSORIO to swim the river with the vanguard.

The little town of Pilar, on the south bank of the Tebicuari, is now the headquarters of the army to all intents and purposes. It is a pleasant place, of the third rank of Paraguayan towns, and had about 10,000 inhabitants. The Allies, when they entered it, found it deserted, and every article of value carried away. Asuncion is deserted under LOPEZ's direction, the people having gone to an inland village.

When this long and bloody war shall close, which the present position of things promises will be soon, the women of Paraguay will feel the relief as keenly as the men. At first they gave their husbands and sons without murmuring to defend their country. Finding that money was needed they prepared to yield even their jewels. It made no difference in their devotion to the cause to find, when they went willingly to give them up, that LOPEZ had already made lists of them and was about to demand them. Then they became willing laborers in the fields, the shops, the mines, and finally fought, with the Paraguayan stoicism, beside their soldiers in the battlefield.

In Corrientes things are the same as when I wrote you last. The revolutionary party, sustained by the National Government, is still in power, and CABRERA, at the head of the little army which upholds the legitimate Governor, refuses to surrender. It is likely, however, that this struggle will not be a long one, since URQUIZA refuses to do more than maintain an armed neutrality.

The Argentine Central Railroad between Rosario and Cordoba was about half-way completed one year ago and then stopped, partly because of the war and partly because the Government did not survey the lands to the Company, as agreed. The works have now been resumed, and Mr. WHEELWRIGHT, the manager, hopes to finish the road in a year from this time. When that is done, it will lay open to trade a country as rich in resources as our own productive prairies.

Unfortunately the Government wants either the will or the power to defend the interior against the Indians of the frontier. Some of these tribes have been gathered into villages and baptised, watched over by priests, and are called "Christians" or "tame Indians." But the savage is strong in them yet. They consent to be baptised, because of the presents their godfathers give them, and would like the ceremony repeated any number of times in view of the temporal advantages. A village of these "tame Indians" has just run off to join a wild tribe not far away, it is supposed through jealousy of the California colony lately settled in the Gran Chaco. They admire the white man's skin, and are fond of his clothes, some of the Democratic township trustees having actually proclaimed the registry law unconstitutional; their opinion was endorsed by the Democratic Common Pleas Judge of Fort Wayne. Another very significant fact is that, in all those townships where an unusually large number of names were registered, and where the Republicans were very vigilant and challenged all suspicious voters despite the extraordinary excitement prevailing everywhere, less than three-fifths of the votes registered were polled; but in similar places where the Republican challenges were lake warm, fully 90 per cent. of the men whose names were on the registry lists deposited their ballots.

During the night of the 12th and the forenoon of the 13th of October, the Republican State Central Committee and many of the County Committees were fairly overwhelmed by telegrams from prominent Republicans, both in Kentucky and Illinois, who informed them that large numbers of "bummers and repeaters" had started from their States for Indiana. Thus Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, who left us late on the 12th, telegraphed already on the morning of the 13th from Springfield, Illinois, to prominent Republicans of Lafayette and Indianapolis, that five hundred Democratic "repeaters" had left that city for Indiana. Similar dispatches arrived from Chicago, Decatur, Joliet, Louisville, Lexington, Frankfort, &c.

It is estimated that not less than 12,000 illegal votes were polled in this manner on Tuesday last in Indiana. Let those who feel inclined to doubt this statement take the following facts into consideration: Owing to the fears generally entertained by Republicans that large frauds would be committed in the counties situated along the Ohio River, these counties were very carefully canvassed a few days before the election, and large Republican gains were reported everywhere. On the 12th of October, however, all these counties not only gave the Democrats the most unprecedented gains, but polled a vote exceeding by one-third the large vote cast in 1864 and 1866. Vanderburg County, (Evansville,) gave 232 Democratic gain; Posey, 370; Warwick, 188; Spencer, 97; Perry, 252; Floyd, (New-Albany, which a month or two since, at a closely-contested city election, had given the Republicans a gain of 700,) gave a Democratic gain of 727; Clark County, (Jeffersonville, opposite Louisville, Ky.,) 503; Harrison, 357, &c. It was nearly as bad in the tier of counties adjacent to the river counties.

Another most significant fact is the following: All the ferry-boats on the Ohio River, between Indiana and Kentucky, did an immense business on the 12th and 13th of October, and the railroads did a bigger passenger business on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of October, than ever before on any four of their most prosperous days. Here, in Lafayette, eighty tickets for Louisville, Ky., were sold on the evening of the election day, when usually only one or two are sold. The low boarding houses kept by Irish and German Democrats were, without exception, crowded with strangers, all of whom have now left the city again. Detectives, who have been looking up persons suspected of fraudulent voting, report that a great many men who voted on Tuesday cannot be found any longer.

In view of these glaring frauds, Messrs. VEATCH and LINDE will contest the seats of NIBLACK and HOLMAN, in the First and Third Congressional Districts, and a large number of the defeated Republican candidates for the Legislature will likewise contest the seats of their Democratic competitors. This will give us excellent opportunities to probe these infamous frauds to the bottom, and the Republicans throughout the State are determined that the investigation should be of the most thorough character. VOORHEES, in the Sixth District, will not receive the certificate, and it he wants MAJOR CARTER's seat in the next Congress he will have to contest it, which he is not likely to do.

HENDRICKS has about 900 votes ahead of his ticket, so that the rest of the Republican candidates on the State ticket have much larger majorities than Gov. BAKER. Most of the Republican Congressmen ran largely behind their tickets; the nominations made in the heat of the impeachment excitement did not prove very judicious and popular. In this district, which gave the State ticket 1,600 majority, Hon. G. S. ORTH received only about 600 majority. JULIAN ran the wise largely behind, and so did both SHANKS and WILLIAMS. CARTER in the Sixth District, and VEATCH in the First were ahead of the State ticket.

The Democrats generally concede that GRANT and COLFAX will carry the State by a large majority. W. C.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress of the Paraguayan War—The Deserts of Lopez—The Argentine Central Railroad—Troubles with the Indians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Sunday, Sept. 13, 1868.

About the time of the fall of Humaita I wrote you that news had been received that a conspiracy against LOPEZ had been discovered in his own camp, and that many officers had been shot. This report was not then confirmed, but a Paraguayan officer lately taken prisoner declares it to be true, and gives a horrifying statement of what happened in those days which the people called in whispers "the Reign of Terror!" Many of the best families of the country were shot. Some died under the torture. The Bishop being suspected was placed under arrest in his own palace, and three priests subjected to the torture. At one time fifty persons were led out at once to execution, and no pen could bear to detail the horrors of that butchery! Some persons, among them the Vice-Consul of Portugal, took refuge in the house of Mr. WASHBURNE, United States Minister, but were dragged out against his remonstrances. He has since written his protest to the Paraguayan Government, which is LOPEZ.

On the 13th of August three iron-clads, each with a transport lashed to her side, passed Timbo, and reached Tayi. There they were joined by four other iron-clads, and proceeded to Pilar. These were followed on the 18th by 10,000 men, and the cavalry and artillery.

A few days after Timbo was abandoned by the Paraguayans, who had spiked some guns and thrown others into the river. So that now the last fortification which frowned on the free navigation of the rivers is razed.

LOPEZ has withdrawn with his forces, said to be only 9,000 men, and 60 pieces of artillery, to Villeta. Not knowing this, on the 8th CAXIAS ordered up the fleet to bombard, and OSORIO to swim the river with the vanguard.

The little town of Pilar, on the south bank of the Tebicuari, is now the headquarters of the army to all intents and purposes. It is a pleasant place, of the third rank of Paraguayan towns, and had about 10,000 inhabitants. The Allies, when they entered it, found it deserted, and every article of value carried away. Asuncion is deserted under LOPEZ's direction, the people having gone to an inland village.

When this long and bloody war shall close, which the present position of things promises will be soon, the women of Paraguay will feel the relief as keenly as the men. At first they gave their husbands and sons without murmuring to defend their country. Finding that money was needed they prepared to yield even their jewels. It made no difference in their devotion to the cause to find, when they went willingly to give them up, that LOPEZ had already made lists of them and was about to demand them. Then they became willing laborers in the fields, the shops, the mines, and finally fought, with the Paraguayan stoicism, beside their soldiers in the battlefield.

In Corrientes things are the same as when I wrote you last. The revolutionary party, sustained by the National Government, is still in power, and CABRERA, at the head of the little army which upholds the leg

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Twelfth Day of the Triennial Convention—The Examination of Candidates for Holy Orders—Parochial Prerogatives—Interesting Discussion—The Pope of Rome and the Episcopal Church.

The Protestant Episcopal General Convention met at the usual hour yesterday morning. After the morning service, at which Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburg; Rev. Dr. Ballard, of Maine, and Rev. Mr. Pierce, of Alabama, officiated, the regular business was taken up.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE MINISTRY.

Rev. Dr. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., from the Committee on Canons, presented a new section (8) of canon 5, providing that in the examination of candidates for holy orders written questions and answers should be requisite, which should be preserved in the archives of the several dioceses; that the examinations should ordinarily last three days, (not necessarily consecutive, as previously required,) and that the Bishop of a diocese appoint a permanent committee, or presbyter, at his option, to conduct examinations, at which the Bishop cannot be present. Rev. Dr. Howe said the object of the amendments was to render certain a more careful examination of candidates.

Rev. Dr. Stubbs, of New-Jersey, did not think it becoming in this body to legislate in regard to such matters of detail. Such things should be left to the Bishops and dioceses. What was important was that it should be assured that every candidate should thoroughly comprehend the doctrines that he was to teach, but this could not be affected by canons unfortunately.

Rev. Dr. Howe explained that these matters of detail were already entered into in the canon proposed to be amended, and that the new section related to the same matters therein treated of.

Rev. Dr. Benj. I. Haight enlarged upon the importance of this subject; upon the incompetency of examiners, and upon the loose manner in which examinations were frequently conducted.

Rev. Dr. Christopher P. Gadsden, of South Carolina, thought it would be improper to keep a written record of the examinations. No minister, when he was first examined, was as fully informed in regard to all theological matters as he might become afterward. Were these written crudities of his youth to be ever after held against him? He protested against any such cast-iron system.

Rev. Samuel Clements, of Ohio, offered an amendment striking out that part of the proposed section which directed that.

Rev. Dr. George E. Hare, of Pennsylvania, said that when he was examined for the ministry during the hour devoted to ascertaining what he knew about the evidences of Christianity, two of the learned presbyters appointed to conduct the examination, fell to disputing among themselves with regard to the sufficiency of Campbell's reply to Hume, and occupied the entire hour in this, so that he got off scot free. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wm. Welsh, of Pennsylvania, said that if there was any peculiarity in the Protestant Episcopal Church, it was the high degree of culture of her ministers. There was a disposition of late to squeeze young men into the ministry who were not qualified. Too much care could not be exercised, and he was for the amendment.

Rev. John G. Gasmann, of Nebraska, said that if the examination with which the class of clergymen now in the Church had entered was a sham, then let the sham be continued. He was opposed to adding a single bar to the fence over which young men had to jump in order to take orders. The idea of classical education was sometimes carried too far, and it was said there was too much respectability in the Church. More of the unction of Wesley was needed in their souls.

Rev. Dr. John T. Wheat, of Tennessee, said that Paul, after his miraculous converson, spent three years in Arabia before he entered on the ministry, and our Lord himself was 30 years old before he began to preach. What was particularly essential was a ripe maturity in those who took orders.

Rev. Dr. Mead said he had thought, while some of the gentlemen were speaking, that it would be well if they could be sent back to their theological studies to learn what the canons said with regard to long speeches. [Laughter.] A Bishop once being told by a rejected candidate, that the latter believed the Lord had need of him, replied that the Lord once had need of an ass, but that did not make it fit to take orders. [Laughter.] He earnestly supported the amendment to the section.

After some further discussion the House refused to indefinitely postpone the subject. The amendment, striking out the provision for preserving the manuscript of examinations, was lost, and the report was adopted.

FORMS FOR EXTRAORDINARY OCCASIONS.

A recess was here taken till 2 o'clock, at which hour Rev. Dr. Benj. I. Haight, from the Committee on Canons, presented a report adverse to the proposed change of canon 13, with regard to prayers and thanksgivings for extraordinary occasions, so as to leave it optional with the Bishop to use such forms or not. He also presented a report against a proposed change of canon 20, so as to make it conform thereto.

Rev. Dr. Alfred Stubbs, of New-Jersey, said that as he had proposed the change of canon 13, it became him to say that his position in regard to the matter was entirely disinterested. He had no wrongs to redress. But there was danger under the canons as they stood that the Bishops would use forms that were improper, and he, for one, would say that if he was called upon to use improper forms by his Bishop, he would refuse to obey. The forms, prayer and thanksgiving put forth should be such as would come from the heart, otherwise they would burden the counsel. He appealed whether during the past few years forms of thanksgiving and prayer had been put forth which had distracted congregations and caused separations. He pleaded for the interests of the Church. If they did not repeal the canon they would deserve all the troubles that he predicted would come upon them.

Rev. Dr. Haight said the canon in question had governed the Church for the last thirty six years. In this diocese, as in New-Jersey, the Bishop had set forth no forms of prayer and thanksgiving which might not optionally be omitted by the clergy.

Rev. Dr. Stubbs moved that his original amendment be carried, which, with the whole subject, was laid on the table.

Several messages from the House of Bishops were here read, one of which conveyed the information that that House had appointed Rev. Benj. W. Morris, of Germantown, Penn., Missionary Bishop of Oregon and Washington, subject to the concurrence of the House. The subject was made the order of the day for 12 M. to-day.

THE TYNG CASE.

Rev. Dr. Haight presented a report from the Committee on Canons adverse to all the proposed amendments of the canons with regard to the general regulation of ministers and their duties.

Rev. Dr. Daniel R. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, said that clergymen ought to have rights in their parishes, but not arbitrary rights. He had already called the attention of the Convention to some hardships that might arise under the canon requiring the permission of the clergymen of one parish before one from another parish could officiate there. He presented the following amendment:

Resolved, That clause 1, section 6, of canon 12, title 1, is hereby amended so as to read: "No minister belonging to this Church shall officiate publicly, by preaching, reading, or prayers, or otherwise, in the parish or within the parochial cure of another clergyman, with the intention of establishing, without canonical authority, a new parish or congregation therein; or of otherwise disturbing the canonical parochial relations of said clergyman, and against the prohibition so to officiate from the minister of the parish or cure, or in his absence, from the churchwardens and vestrymen, or trustees of the congregation, or a majority of them."

Resolved, further, That at the end of paragraph 4, clause 2, section 6, title 1, canon 12, instead of the words "and the assent of a majority of such ministers shall be necessary," shall be inserted the following: "and the prohibition aforesaid must be from a majority of such ministers."

Rev. Dr. Geo. H. Norton, of Virginia, said it was very difficult to find any general expression to describe the rights and duties of a clergyman when within the cure of another, and moved that the subject be recommitted with the following amendment:

Resolved, that the report of the Committee on Canons be recommitted with instructions to report the following amendment:

Resolved, That canon 12, title 1, section 6, [1] be amended by adding—Nothing in this canon shall be understood to forbid a minister of this Church from discharging all his duties as such in respect of members of his own parish who may be within the parochial limits of another minister, except the duty of preaching and reading prayers in a public congregation.

Rev. Dr. Goodwin would not accept this as a substitute, and it was withdrawn.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, of Wisconsin, said: Had not this canon been on the books for years? It certainly had. A gentleman in New-York had been tried under this canon, and the ruling in his case was simply a judicial determination of the sense of that canon. It was determined to make this Convention a court of appeal by a sort of side-wind, because the case had been agitated by factions and taken up by some of the papers. What they meant was simply that the Convention should acquit a gentleman who had been tried, found guilty, and admonished by the Bishop. Gentlemen had brought the matter up under a plausible measure.

The President—Dr. Adams it is improper to reflect upon the actions of gentlemen in the Convention.

Rev. Dr. Adams—I withdraw the remark then, but that's the effect of it. [Laughter.] Rev. Dr. Adams moved to lay the subject on the table.

Several members objected to "applying gag the law" on this subject as the House wanted to debate it. Rev. Dr. Adams withdrew his motion.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, of Illinois, said the memorials presented were respectful in form, and the fact that they asked a change acknowledged the effect of the canon as it now stands. There were many in the Church who were anxious to undo the cast-iron bands of this canon as it stood. While there was proper protection against intrusions, there should be no chance for a clergyman to fall under its tyrannical enforcement by any foolish brother. He disclaimed any allusion in this to anything that had recently occurred in the Church. He hoped the members of this Church were prepared to relax this canon a little. He hoped there was not a clergyman of such mean spirit in the Church that he would take a wrong advantage of a brother who happened to fall into his power under this canon.

Rev. Christopher P. Gadsden, of South Carolina, supported the proposed change and related a circumstance in his own experience which, he said, showed its necessity. He had been called upon at one time to preach to a congregation of a different denomination, and had no time to consult with anyone, but had either to go at once or let those people go without preaching.

Rev. Dr. Haight asked whether the purport of the canon was anything more or less than an application of the old principle, "Mind your own business." It was difficult to frame a canon that would not permit of trouble arising between clergymen who held fast to parochial prerogatives and those who believed they were commissioned to preach the gospel as they understood it everywhere and on every occasion. Still he was willing that the subject should be recommitted, and the Committee would do the best they could with it.

Judge John N. Conyngham, of Pennsylvania, read the report of a minority committee, presented at the time when the canon in question was adopted, which set forth many objections to the canon.

Rev. Dr. Charles W. Andrews, of Virginia, said it was an easy thing to pass restrictive laws and then say to the minority "If you don't like them, leave it." If compelled to leave the Church, where could they go? Some would resort to the practices of idolatry, and some would be found upon the five points of Calvanism. Where outside of the Church should they rest? It was a serious thing to leave the Church.

Rev. Dr. J. Peterkin, of Virginia, said the canon did not prohibit the Bishop who, as they read in the morning papers, had taken part in a meeting for the amelioration of the condition of the poor Indians. Now, if any clergyman wished to officiate in his parish against his will it was best that he should do so. If any such clergyman were officiating otherwise than transiently in his parish, his intention must be examined and the manner in which he had carried out his vows. He was in favor of an amendment allowing a minister to enter into the parish of another "to officiate transiently."

Rev. Dr. Samuel Clements, of Ohio, opposed the introduction of the word "transiently." He believed a great deal of trouble was occasioned by the canon. They would be better off if this canon was repealed, and thought that, with Christian courtesy, they could get along harmoniously without it.

Rev. Dr. Jacob L. Clark, of Connecticut, was not disposed for any change in the canon. If it were changed, city rectors could go into the country and perform marriages and baptisms and funeral services without consulting the clergymen in the places where the parishioners were temporarily spending the Summer. There would be trouble if the canon were repealed. They were human, and were not always at the foot of the cross, where they should be.

Rev. Dr. Wm. C. Mead said that Christian courtesy might do a great deal, but there were men who were fanatics, and Christian courtesy flew before the motives of their acts. He related a story of a dignitary in Scotland, who on a public occasion wanting the common people to behave well, said: "Now, remember the eye of God will be upon you, and what is more, the eye of the Police will be upon you." There were men in the Church who needed a law to bind them. He would not say they intended to be factious, but they *were* factious. He bade them beware. Let that canon which had existed over seventy years still continue.

Rev. Mr. Edmund T. Perkins, of Kentucky, argued that the canon should be amended in the manner proposed, and some respect showed to the memorials so numerously signed that had been presented. He believed that in the recent case in New-York there was no violation of the canon, and others believed that there was. What he wanted was to have the canon made so plain that it should be understood by all.

Rev. Dr. Adams moved that the whole subject be laid on the table, which was carried, yeas 99, nays 92.

A deputy said he was not in favor of "instructing" the Committee to make a particular report. If that phrase were withdrawn he would move a reconsideration of the last vote. This was agreed to, the vote was reconsidered and then the subject was recommitted.

A report was submitted from the Committee on Canons advising that the House do not concur in the action of the House of Bishops declaring that the clergy of the Church of England in Canada are admissible to all the rights and duties of the Church in the United States, which action is contrary to canon 10. The report was adopted.

After the transaction of some further business of little importance the Secretary read the usual notices prior to adjournment. Among these was one to the effect that a memorial was at one of the tables awaiting signatures, of which the subjoined is a copy:

THE POPE AND THE EPISCOPALIANS.

To the Right Reverend Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America:

Reverend Fathers in God: The undersigned while expressing their gratitude to God, for the evident presence of His Holy Spirit, in the council of his Church now assembled, and avowing their firm belief and confidence that Christ is ever with his body, desire most respectfully to present this petition:

Whereas, the Bishop of Rome, forgetful of that catholicity which characterized the early occupants of his See, has issued a call to what he presumes to style an Ecumenical Council of the Catholic Church, and, with whatever motive or erroneous conviction further presumes to ignore the American branch of the Church Catholic, but evidently designs to include it among "Protestants and other non-Catholic," to whom, through the public newspapers, he has addressed a letter, in which he calls all such "to return to the truth and communion of the Catholic Church." Therefore, in view of the historic position of the Bishop of Rome, and in memory of what the Western Church owes to Christian Rome of old, and in deference to the dignity and just claims of our branch of the Church, and with due regard for enlightened public opinion, the undersigned, members and presbyters of the one Holy Catholic Church in America, do most respectfully and earnestly petition your venerable body to notice this letter of the Bishop of Rome, and through the same channels in which it was sent make such response as your wisdom may suggest, asserting clearly and fully the true Catholic position of our branch of the Church and its real unity with the body to whom our Lord assured his constant presence, and wherein he verifies his promise that the gates of hell shall not prevail against her.

The Episcopal Evangelization Society.

A meeting was held, on Monday night, in Calvary Church, in the interests of the Episcopal Evangelization Society, when the congregation was called to listen to some of those thrilling addresses so often heard from Episcopal platforms. Assistant Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, was particularly felicitous, and stirred his congregation with the most earnest and eloquent appeals. He declared that this was to him the best part of the Convention season. He said it was a grand move in the right direction. It was the very work begun by the Wesleys; a work that needed as much to be done now as then, and a work, too, which God would most certainly and abundantly bless. He said the Episcopal Church is not at the present time the Church of the masses. It is the most learned, refined and the most dignified Church of the land, and carried with it an historical prestige unknown by any other Protestant body in America; but as yet it was little known by the masses. It was as the late good Bishop Chase once said, "Like a sprig of mignonnette under a pumpkin vine," and Evangelists are just the kind of laborers which above everything else, the Protestant Episcopal Church needs at the present time.

Bishop Neely, of Maine, also stated how much he desired men to do just this work in his diocese—men filled with the unction of the Holy Ghost, to go simply as preachers to hold protracted mission services and pioneer the way of the Church in her organized form.

Interesting remarks were also made by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, by Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, and other clergymen present. The Bishop of Massachusetts said he was personally acquainted with the clergyman who had been instrumental in bringing the work of this Society to the attention of the Church, and had himself noticed the character of the work, and was prepared to give it his warmest sympathy. It was an effort to reach the masses over whom his heart had often yearned, and he believed it would prove effectual beyond any measures hitherto used by our Church.

The President of the Society also set forth at some length the character and plans of the Society, and read a memorial with which it was again proposed to call the attention of the House of Bishops to this work.

We should infer from what was said that this is the right wing of the aggressive division of the Episcopal Church. It seems that a young presbyter of Massachusetts, rector in a city adjacent to Boston, desiring to reach a class in his community he had tried in vain to bring into his church, engaged a public hall, and began a series of familiar extemporary discourses upon the leading doctrines of the Church. These he continued every evening, for nearly three weeks. The results were a large accession to his congregation, as also to the number of his communicants. He then conceived the idea that the clergy of his Church were neglecting the most effectual method which they could possibly use for the enlargement of the Church. It was asked why men could not, and should not now, like the coadjutors of the early Apostles, and those of whom Eusebius writes—who, moved by "a noble ambition," performed the office of Evangelists, and after laying the foundation of the faith as the particular object of their mission, and after appointing others as shepherds of the flocks, went again to other regions and nations with the grace and coöperation of God—why could not men now be induced to go in like manner? It was said this was the way the Church had always been planted by the early Apostles; by Winefred in Germany; by Otto in Pomerania; by Augustine in England; by St. Ausgar in Scandanavia, and by Patrick in Ireland. With this conception he made ready a memorial which was signed by many of the leading clergy of the United States and carried up to the General Convention of the Church (1865,) and as the result we now have the present Society. It is said that only about one-sixth of the entire population of our country attend upon any kind of religious service, leaving at that rate more than 20,000,000 of people in the United States unevangelized. It has lately been shown (by Rev. Mr. Duryea) that in our City, within twenty-five miles, in a population of more 1,000,000 souls, there are but about 84,000 members of Protestant churches. Should the Episcopal Church augment its preaching force by making one-half its clergy Evangelists, it would then only begin the efforts which alone can save our land from absolute heathenism. But we regard it as a favorable omen that this work is being talked about in the Episcopal Church. Let others go and do likewise.

A collection was taken, and the exercises closed with singing and a benediction by Bishop Neely.

St. Luke's Church.

St. Luke's Church, in Hudson-street near Bleecker, is one of the several chapels of Trinity Church, and was built in 1821 on the site of a cornfield, and stood for a number of years in the open country. In size and simplicity, it is in keeping with that primitive period of New-York history, being built of brick, and faced with a little square tower. It was once painted gray, but the smoke and breezes of half a century have reduced it to a hue unknown to the catalogue of pigments.

Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle is rector. The church has connected with it a charity called the St. Luke's Home, which supports in great comfort and good style thirty indigent old ladies. The conditions of entrance are a soundness in Episcopacy, and a prepayment of $100. Another inconvenient proviso is, that there should be a vacancy, which, it is needless to say, rarely occurs. The establishment is mainly supported by contributions from the various Episcopal churches of the City. A meeting takes place there to-day, at 2 o'clock, for the annual election of officers. A preliminary talk by the directors, on the subject, took place last night at the close of the services in the church.

Rev. Mr. Betts, of Nebraska, preached at St. Luke's yesterday morning. Rev. Mr. Clark, of Georgia, in the afternoon, and an Indian deacon in the evening, whose discourse was in behalf of Indian missions. His words were interpreted by Rev. Mr. Hinman, Rev. F. D. Huntington, and Rev. L. A. Harrold also spoke in behalf of the missionary cause.

The internal simplicity of St. Luke's is in keeping with the exterior, with the exception of a series of rich memorial windows inserted within the past three years. It has also borrowed the rich modern style of chancel decoration, and has surmounted its altar with a gilt cross. Choir boys in surplices have also been employed for a year past.

The United States Flag Steamship Contoocook.

The United States steamship *Contoocook*, flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, and among the finest of our more recent men-of-war ships, has been lying off the Battery since the 4th inst., awaiting orders, and has been visited by many ladies and gentlemen of this City, who, by courtesy of her officers, have enjoyed an inspection of her well-appointed and cleanly-kept interior. Yesterday a number of friends, by invitation, participated in the customary religious services on board, and listened with pleasure and profit to a well-timed, eloquently-delivered sermon by Rev. J. J. Kane, United States Naval Chaplain. By reason of her admirably drawn lines, there are few of our national ships that, seen at a distance, so far deceive the eye in estimating size and capacity. The *Contoocook* is in length, over all, 320 feet; extreme breadth of beam, 41 feet; mean draught of water, 16 feet; area of sail, (principals,) 20,376, 59 square feet; engines, 60-inch diameter of cylinder with 36-inch stroke of piston; 4 vertical tubular boilers, with 2 superheaters; greatest number of revolutions per minute, 60; speed, 13½ knots; average steaming, with ½-power, 10 knots, with screw. The time occupied in reaching her present position, from Fortress Monroe, with two boilers in use, was thirty-two hours and forty minutes, with strong head winds and sea; and notwithstanding her new machinery, there was no stoppage necessary, from her departure to her arrival here.

Her armament is eight 9-inch guns, one 60-pound Parrott rifle and four 24-pound howitzers. Her present officers are:

Rear Admiral—Henry K. Hoff, Commander North Atlantic Squadron. Staff—Fleet Captain, J. C. P. de Krafft; Fleet Lieutenant Commander, Marston Niles; Rear Admiral's Aid, Midshipman R. Clover; Fleet Engineer, Thos. A. Shook; Paymaster, J. D. Murray; Surgeon, J. D. Miller; Marine Officer, Capt. H. H. Bartlett, U. S. M. C.; Rear Admiral's Clerk, L. B. Hoff; Fleet Captain's Clerk, Edward Pariss. Officers of Flag-ship—Capt. G. B. Balch, commanding; Lieut. Commanders, N. Green, Executive Officer, B. F. Dery, Navy and Ordnance Officer, W. R. Bridgeman, Yates Sterling; Lieutenant, G. M. Armentrout; Lieutenant, G. F. F. Wilde; Chaplain, J. J. Kane; Assistant Surgeons, G. S. Culbertis, G. L. Ayers; Second Lieutenant, U. S. M. C., A. G. Watson; First Assistant Engineers, Edward Wells, O. H. Hackey; Second Assistant Engineers, James A. Watts, Theophilus Cooke; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, E. F. McEwell; Third Assistant Engineer, C. W. Rae; Midshipmen, G. G. Clay, Geo. M. Williams, Ed. F. Heald, F. H. Delano, H. C. English, Robt. M. Thompson, Thos. F. Ward, H. M. Tallman, J. B. Smith, B. B. Stinson, C. W. Chipp, W. M. Cowgill, Alfred Elliot, J. D. Adams, C. W. Jarboe; Fleet Paymaster's Clerk, J. J. Condly; Paymaster's Clerk, Alexander; Boatswain, O. M. Pomroy; Gunner, James Hayes; Carpenter, Geo. E. Anderson; Sailmaker, Michael Lynch.

She is now ready to sail, and it is expected that she will join the squadron in a few days.

The New Park Bank Building—The National Life Insurance Company.

The superb marble building which is being erected by the Park Bank at No. 216 Broadway is rapidly approaching completion. Its fine proportions and noble *facade* attract universal attention and render it one of the ornaments of the Metropolis.

Yesterday the National Life Insurance Company, which has leased the apartments on the left hand side of the principal entrance to the building, moved to its new location. The rooms occupied by the Company are lofty and spacious. They are fitted up with black-walnut desks, ornamented with ash-root trimmings. The idea is novel and the effect very beautiful. The mantels are also of walnut, with ornaments of black and green marble and gold. The apartments comprise a reception-room, cashier's office, examining office, clerks' office, mailing-room, &c. The National Life Insurance Company was chartered by special act of Congress, and has a capital of $1,000,000. It has been organized on the stock plan, with low rates of premium, thus affording perfect security at the least possible cost. All its policies are negotiable and exempt from attachment. They are non-forfeitable, and possess no unnecessary restrictions. The Company makes an annual addition to its policies of 100 per cent. of the premium paid, and pays to the insured during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy. It also insures the lives of females at the ordinary rates. Already a very large business is being done by the Company, and the officers anticipate an increase when fairly settled in their new location. The managers for the Company here are Messrs. D. C. Whitman and J. U. Orvis.

On the other side of the principal entrance to the building are the offices of the Park Bank, the bank and the National Life Insurance Company occupying the whole of the first floor. Above are a large number of offices, which will doubtless all be occupied within a short time, the location being one of the finest in the City. Below the principal rooms are the fire-proof vaults, closets, &c. The entire building is believed to be fire proof, and to be one of the handsomest, most substantial and costly ever erected in New-York for business purposes.

Heavy Bank Forgeries.

An up-town bank yesterday morning received a draft through its exchanges from a Wall-street bank, amounting to a little over $25,000, which was immediately detected as a forgery by the Cashier. The draft was sent down to the Wall-street bank, and it was then ascertained that another forged draft, for about half the amount of the first, on another New-York bank, had been passed through the morning exchanges, by the same party, showing that extensive forgeries had been committed. The persons implicated in these frauds are supposed to be resident in New-Orleans. The New-York banks are not losers by these operations, and if any loss at all has been incurred it will fall upon the banks at New-Orleans.

Cricket—The Last Cricket Match of the Season.

The last game of cricket on the St. George grounds will be that commenced to-day at Hudson City, the occasion being a benefit given for Sam. Wright and Fred. Norley. The English players, with assistance from resident cricketers, composing the contesting elevens of the game. This will admit of a more interesting display than any of the previous games. On Saturday the cricketers leave for home.

Base Ball—The International Base Ball Match.

The largest assemblage of spectators ever seen on the St. George's cricket grounds since the first appearance of the English cricketers, were gathered at Hudson City yesterday, on the occasion of the international match at base ball between the English cricketers and the noted Union Club men of Morrissania, considerable interest being manifested in the match. The weather was very favorable, and hence the game was pleasurable sport to all. The cricketers played without assistance in this game, and did better than in the base ball games in Philadelphia and Boston. The cricketers went to the bat first, Smith leading off with a clear home run; but it was the only one scored. On the Union side six were scored, chiefly errors of play in the field, the cricketers not being up in the points. In the second innings the cricketers added two to their score to the Unions' seven. In the next four innings, however, the cricketers added nine to their score, and pitched out the Unions very prettily for eight, amidst the applause of the assemblage, who were very friendly to the cricketers, Smith putting the side out by some catches in the sixth inning. In the last three innings the Unions battled for nineteen runs in good style, and disposing of their opponents for nine, came in the victors by a total of forty to twenty-one.

The cricketers played finely in some of the positions, Wilsher putting out fourteen at first base, and Smith fine in his position by fine play; Jupp also made three good catches, and catches were made by Rowbotham, Shaw and Tarrant—the latter attended to second base in good style. Shaw did the best batting, Smith being second. On the Union side, Pabor bore off the palm in the field, with four fine catches, one being a beauty; Austin leading at the bat. The Umpire discharged the duties of his position very creditably, and the game proved to be quite an enjoyable one to players and spectators alike. The closing match will be played at Tremont on Friday, on which occasion a picked nine of New-York will play against the English nine. This will be a complimentary game.

CRICKETERS.	O.	R.	B.	UNION.	O.	R.	B.
Smith, c.	1	3	3	Goldie, 1st b.	4	5	3
Rowbotham, p.	5	1	1	Austin, 2d b.	3	4	5
Wilsher, 1st b.	3	3	2	Walker, l. f.	4	3	1
Tarrant, 2d b.	2	3	2	Pabor, c. f.	3	4	5
Lillywhite, l. f.	5	1	2	Wright, p.	3	5	3
Shaw, s. s.	1	5	5	Birdsall, c.	2	4	5
Jupp, 3d b.	5	2	2	[illegible], 3d b.	4	4	2
Charlwood, c. f.	2	2	2	Beilan, s. s.	3	5	6
Freeman, r. f.	3	1	1	Reynolds, r. f.	1	6	5
Total	27	21	21	Total	27	40	25

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Cricketers	1	2	0	5	2	2	1	6	2	—21
Union	6	7	1	5	1	1	2	5	12	—40

Umpire—Col. Frank Jones, of the Umpire Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Chadwick and Lush.
Time of Game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions.

A meeting of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held last evening at the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth-avenue. Rev. Mr. Gilliatt, from the Freedmen's Commission, made an eloquent appeal in behalf of a series of resolutions, which he presented directing the appointment of a committee consisting of three Bishops, three clergymen and three laymen of the Church to consider and report what new measures are necessary in regard to missions in view of recent changes in the relations of the Church. He declared his belief that a most efficacious way of evangelizing the Africans and Chinese was by commencing with the freedmen and with the Chinese immigrants in our midst. It appears that 3,000 negroes have applied for facilities for going to Africa during the past year. Rev. Mr. Mason, of North Carolina, supported these views, and dwelt especially on the importance of education the freedmen carefully. The subject was finally laid on the table, in order that the order of the day, the report of the Committee on Domestic Missions, might be read. Portions of this report were presented, and discussed, after which the meeting, which was largely attended, was adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Coroners' Cases.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Rollins at No. 205 West Thirty-sixth-street, over the remains of Mrs. Mary McCristal, who died from the effects of injuries received on Monday night by a fall down stairs. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. Coroner Flynn yesterday concluded his investigation in the case of Mary Ann Robertson, who died in consequence of injuries received at No. 19 Mulberry-street, on the 4th inst., the result of a brutal beating at the hands of Jeremiah Harrington. The details of this case have been fully narrated in these columns. The jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner, and he is now in the Tombs awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. The body of an unknown man, apparently about 35 years of age, was found yesterday afternoon, at Pier No. 41 North River. Coroner Rollins was notified, and directed that the remains be taken to the Morgue for identification and inquest. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of John Herbert, who died from the effects of injuries sustained on the 16th inst., by being caught in the machinery of a saw-mill in North Third-street, Williamsburg. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of New-Jersey, and 31 years of age. Coroner Flynn was notified yesterday that James McAdams, who was shot in the neck on Sunday morning by Michael Mulligan, proprietor of a liquor saloon in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, near Third-avenue, had died at St. Luke's Hospital on Monday night. The details of the quarrel between the men were fully reported in the Times of Monday. The Coroner and Dr. Knox visited the Hospital yesterday and made arrangements for the inquest to be held to-day. Dr. Knox and other physicians will make a *post mortem* examination of the remains. Mulligan was arrested at the time of the disturbance, and is still under lock and key.

Fire in Forsyth-street.—About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the first floor of the three-story building in rear of No. 99 Forsyth-street, occupied by Benjamin W. Hicks as a carpenter shop, who sustained a loss of $500, insured for $300 in the Stuyvesant. The second floor is occupied by Henry W. Manning, musical instrument maker, and Roland Palmer, shell-comb maker, who each sustained a loss of $400, no insurance. The third floor is occupied by H. Hoffman, piano carver, and Charles Eppinbach, who estimate their losses at $300 each, having no insurance. The premises form a part of the West estate, and are damaged to the extent of $500, fully insured. The origin of the flames is unknown.

A Grand Procession.—The proprietors of the Great European Circus, who have set up their tents at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, yesterday morning turned out their whole force, horse foot and dragoons, in a grand procession. First came a splendid car drawn by camels, followed by one still more gorgeous on which was an immense lion; then came a troop of Spanish cavaliers, who were followed by a squadron of steel-clad knights, and last of all came a splendid car surmounted by a globe, on the top of which reclined the Goddess of Liberty. The display was one of the most imposing of the kind that we have ever witnessed.

Evangelical Knowledge Society.—The seventh triennial meeting of the Evangelical Knowledge Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held in the Church of the Ascension, corner of Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue, last evening. Bishop McIlvaine, Bishop Stevens, Rev. D. O. Kellogg, and others delivered interesting addresses. The congregation was large, and listened with deep attention to the eloquent remarks of the clergymen. At the conclusion of the exercises the audience was dismissed with a benediction.

Minor Items.—The liquor-store No. 66 Tenth-avenue, was forcibly entered by burglars early yesterday morning, who carried off a small keg of brandy valued at $180.... John O'Keefe, of No. 100 Worth-street, was run over yesterday by a stage at the corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, when he sustained serious injuries and was taken home. .... John Cahill, aged 19, and employed on a barge at the foot of Beach street, was assaulted by an unknown man in the Bowery, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when he received a slight wound in the breast.

Generous Contribution.—On Sunday last the offerings at the Hawks' Memorial Church and at the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, in behalf of the Female Orphan Home of Georgia, amounted to the liberal sum of $2,331.

Board of Excise.—The Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon, President Bosworth in the chair. Fifty new licenses were granted, but no other business was transacted, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Saving the Credit of Kings County.—The Law Committee of the Board of Supervisors reported yesterday relative to the proposition of Supervisor Scholes last week to divide the deposit of the county funds among the various banks in the county in proportion to their capital respectively, that the county seldom had much money in the banks, that they were oftener borrowing from the banks than depositing in them—paying interest on amounts borrowed instead of getting interest on deposits. The Committee recommended that in order to save the credit of the county the money needed for all purposes be raised at first, so as to avoid the occurrence of deficiencies. The report was adopted.

Temperance.—On Monday evening Greenpoint Division No. 99, Sons of Temperance, celebrated its twentieth anniversary with interesting and appropriate exercises. Mr. J. N. Stearns presided, and in his opening remarks stated that the Division numbered 400 members, and that during its entire existence over 1,500 members had been admitted. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Wm. E. Dodge and Mr. George W. Lungay, and some excellent music was rendered by the Glee Club of the division, lendby Mr. J. W. Jarboe. The occasion was one of unusual intererest.

The Assault upon Police Officers.—Bernard Evans was arrested on Monday night by Officer Relihan, of the Forty-first Precinct, on the charge of having been in the mob which assaulted the police on Sunday evening last. Yesterday Conlon, the prisoner arrested on Sunday, and Evans were taken before Justice Cornwell and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Expense of Maintaining the Prospect Park Parade Ground.—The Committee on General Taxes of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, reported yesterday in favor of including in the taxes provision for the sum of $13,630 for the maintenance of the Prospect Park Parade Ground, subject to the requirements of the Park Commissioners. The report was adopted.

The State Tax.—It was decided by the Kings County Supervisors yesterday that the proportion of tax required for State purposes for the coming year would be 5¾ mills on the dollar, amounting to $845,205 29, or $133,669 61 less than last year.

County Tax for Sewerage.—Mayor Kalbfleisch yesterday sent a communication to the Kings County Supervisors, informing them that the Sewerage Commissioners needed for 1869 the sum of $35,000 for work laid out.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Oyer and Terminer and civil calendar.

No. 1149—Garrison vs. Mahone.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1746—Ocean National Bank vs. Griffin et al.
1465—Manshill vs. Dorman.
1771—Tag vs. Strauss et al.
1772—Baer vs. Herzok et al.
1774—Donelly et al. vs. Packer et al.
1776—Osgood et al. vs. Rowe et al.
1778—Murphy et al. vs. Voley et al.
1780—Hicks et al. vs. Frank.
1782—Lawson et al. vs. Dinkespiel.
1784—Foley vs. [illegible] et al.
1786—Hoffman vs. Coles.
1788—St. Nicholas National Bank of New-York vs. Manley Paddle-wheel Company.
1792—Lynch vs. Bryan.
1796—Goulden vs. Des Barnes et al.
1798—St. Nicholas National Bank of New-York vs. Stevens.
1800—Griffin vs. Hanson.
1800½—Rothschild vs. Marcus.
1802—Stewart vs. White et al.
1804—Smith vs. Braisted.
1806—Safford vs. Lasure.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by [illegible], J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
90—Gardiner vs. Kobbe.
243— —— vs. ——.
320— —— vs. ——.
113—Lathrop, [illegible] M. Co. vs. [illegible] M. Co.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Van Arsdale et al.
[illegible]—Boyd vs. Schlesinger et al.
184—Schaumeyer vs. McCadden.
141—Kohler vs. Finck.
210—Hall vs. Stevens.
211—Hawk vs. Thorn et al.
212—Percival vs. Gilman et al.
[illegible] S. Co. vs. Dayton et al.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Boehm et al.
[illegible]—Meehan vs. Eddy.
216—Lyon et al. vs. Kettner et al.
217—Ferris vs. Aspinwall.
218—Lansing vs. Livingston.
[illegible]—Merrifield vs. De La Grange.
22—Stewart vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co.
147—Jacobs vs. Goldsmith et al.
182—Goldman vs. Neusbaum et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
8—Brady vs. Merritt.
40—Goodwin vs. Starks.
45—Protestant Episcopal Society vs. Flanders.
52—Washington Ins. Co. vs. Union Nav. Co.
55—Matthews vs. Cosner.
64—Squires vs. Hunk.
81—Boyce vs. O'Brien.
84—Hackley vs. Merritt.
102—Duryea vs. Levey.
104—McGaskey vs. Kimer.
111—Corlies vs. Babcock.
112—Williams vs. Tilden.

Call—No. 116—Lloyd vs. Harkins.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
255—Stechler vs. Gallagher.
257—Munzesheimer vs. Hart.
261—National Shoe & Leather Bank vs. Ross.
267—Reilly, &c., administrator, vs. Banks.
271—Hopkins vs. the Mayor, &c.
273—Duckworth vs. Greene et al.
275—Tolman vs. Murray.
285—Nichols vs. Ackley.
289—Eagleson vs. Matthews.
305—Lamb vs. Potts.
307—Reinhardt vs. Stranch.
309—Hess vs. Clase.
311—McMahon vs. Central Park, N. and E. R. Railroad Company.
313—McClelland vs. McEvoy.
315—Toledo, Logansport and B. I. Railroad Company vs. Hawks.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Adjourned to 27th inst.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Appeals from Special Term.

Nos.
12—Blue vs. Tucker.
—Odell vs. Gleason.
—Van Buren vs. Schenck.
507—Phillips vs. Darrow.
511—Martineau vs. Levy.
512—Lewis vs. Haas.
509—Edwards vs. Ware.
514—Godefroy vs. Walthers.
516—Lewis vs. Woodward.
515—Same vs. Same.
517—Lisle vs. Cohn.
518—Byrne vs. Clement.
519—Larkin vs. Valentine.
520—Clerk vs. Gillespie.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WRIT OF ERROR—FILING—TO WHAT COURT IT BELONGS—ITS DESTRUCTION IN TIME OF WAR—EFFECT OF NON-RETURN.

Simon Mussina vs. Maria Josefa Cavazos et al.—In error to the District Court for the District of Texas. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court: In this case a motion is made that it be dismissed. This was at first based upon the idea that the writ of error has no seal, but upon its being made to appear that there is only a copy of the writ in the record, and that this copy, if correct, shows that the original had a seal; the ground is taken that the case must be dismissed, because the original is not returned to this Court with the transcript. We are of opinion that the original writ should always be returned to this Court with the transcript of the record. The writ of error is the writ of this Court, and not of the Circuit Court, whose clerk may actually issue it. The early practice was, that it could only issue from the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and in the case of West vs. Barnes, (2 Dallas, 401,) at the August term, 1791, it was so decided. This decision led to the enactment of the ninth section of the act of 1792, (1st U. S., s. 278,) by which it was provided that the Clerk of the Supreme Court, assisted by any two Justices of said Court, should prescribe the form of a writ of error, copies of which should be forwarded to the clerks of the Circuit Courts; and that such writs might be issued by these clerks under the seals of their respective Courts. The form of the writ provided under this act has been in use ever since. It was in the name of the President, and bears the teste of the Chief Justice of this Court. It is in form and in fact the process of this Court, directed to the Judges of the Circuit Court, commanding them to return with said writ into this Court a transcript of the record of the case mentioned in the writ. When deposited with the Clerk of the Court, to whose Judges it is directed, it is served; and the transcript which the Clerk sends here is the return to the writ, and should be accompanied by it. In the case before us the plaintiff in error, by way of substitute for a writ of *certiorari*, has filed an affidavit, from which it appears that, without his fault, the writ has been destroyed by burning during the late civil war. Taking the copy of the writ found in the record to be a true copy, it may be considered as established that a writ of error was issued and served, and that a transcript of the record with a copy of the writ was returned and filed in this Court before the first day of the next term after it was issued, and that the original writ is destroyed. We have repeatedly held that the writ of error in cases at law is essential to the exercise of the appellate jurisdiction of this Court, and it is undoubtedly true that this Court has gone very far in requiring strict compliance with the acts of Congress under which cases are transferred from inferior tribunals to this Court. In the case of Castro vs. The United States, (3 Wall. 46,) we held, on consideration of the previous cases, and on principle, that unless the transcript from the Court below was returned before the end of the term next succeeding the allowance of the appeal, this Court had no jurisdiction. Although the question then arose on an appeal, the principle decided is equally applicable to a writ of error; for the act of 1803, which first authorized appeals, subjects them to the rules and regulations which govern writs of error. The ground of that decision and also of the case of the United States vs. Villalobos, which preceded it, is the general principle, that all writs which have not been served, and under which nothing has been done, expire on the day to which they are made returnable. They no longer confer any authority; an attempt to act under them is a nullity, and new writs are necessary if the party wishes to proceed. Hence we have the *alias* writ and others in numerical succession indefinitely. It is now insisted upon the authority of these cases, and of the language of the twenty-second section of the Judiciary act, that the absence of the original writ in the case deprives this Court of the power to decide it. The act provides that judgments and decrees of the District Courts may be reëxamined, and affirmed or reversed in a Circuit Court, upon a writ of error, which shall be annexed and returned therewith, at the day and place therein mentioned, an authenticated transcript of the record, an assignment of errors, and a prayer for reversal; with a citation, &c. And upon like process may judgments in the Circuit Courts be reëxamined in the Supreme Court. It is said that, by force of the words "returned therewith," it is made essential to our jurisdiction that the original writ and the transcript must both be returned. If this be a sound construction, then it is equally necessary that there shall be returned, at the same time, an assignment of errors, a prayer for the reversal of the judgment, and a citation to the adverse party. But an examination of all the records of cases decided in this Court will show that, in four cases out of five, there has been neither an assignment of errors nor any prayer for reversal. We have also held frequently that if the appeal is taken in the open Court, during the term at which it was rendered, in the presence of the appellee, no citation is neither necessary, and that a general appearance in this Court for defendant in error, or in appeal, waives the necessity of a citation. The act referred to also says that all these things must be returned together at the "time and place mentioned in the writ;" that is to say, on the first day of the term next after the issuing of the writ. Yet we have repeatedly held that, if returned on any day during that term, we will hear and decide the cause. It cannot, therefore, be maintained that a rigid and literal fulfillment of everything prescribed in that section is an absolute and indispensable requisite to the appellate jurisdiction of this Court. Nor does this case come within the principle which we have already stated as governing the cases of the United States vs. Villalobos, and the United States vs. Castro. In these cases the appeals were dismissed because no returns of the transcripts to this Court were made, until by analogy to the writs of error the time for making such returns had passed, and the writs, if writs had been issued, would have become *functus officio*. In the case before us, on the contrary, it fully appears that during the life of the writ a good and sufficient return to it was made by sending to this Court an authenticated transcript of the record. Shall we now hold, because with this return there did not come the writ itself, that what had been done under it is void, and we are without jurisdiction? This would be contrary to the uniform practice of other courts in regard to their writs. For it is believed to be well settled that rights acquired under a valid writ or process, while it was in force, cannot be defeated by the loss or destruction of the writ, if its existence and the acts done under it can be substantiated by other testimony. It is as reasonable to hold that a judge of this Court would lose his right to sit in this place, if his commission was burned up, as to hold that the Court loses the right to hear a case because the writ was burned before it reached the Court, but after it had effected its purpose by bringing here the transcript. In the case of Brooks vs. Norris, (11 How., 204,) the Court, in speaking of bringing a writ of error within the time allowed by the statute of limitation, says: "The writ of error is not brought, in the legal meaning of the term, until it is filed in the Court which rendered the judgment. It is the filing of the writ that removes the record from the inferior to the appellate Court, and the period prescribed by the act of Congress must be calculated accordingly." In Ableman vs. Booth, (21 How., 505,) the writ of error, which issued from this Court, was served on him by the Marshal, to which he paid no attention. This Court then, on motion of the Attorney-General, permitted him to file a copy of the record, duly authenticated, which had been secured for his private use; "to have the same effect and legal operation as if returned by the clerk with the writ of error;" and on this record the case was heard and decided, although the original writ of error was never returned. We are, therefore, of opinion, both on principle and authority, that the case should not be dismissed for the non-production of the writ of error. The cases dismissed under rule nine of this Court, are governed by the rule, and raise no question of jurisdiction. But it is said, that conceding the copy of the writ of error in the record to be a true copy, and to be rightly substituted for the original, it is fatally defective, because it does not correctly describe the parties to the suit. They are described as "Simon Mussina, plaintiff in error, and Maria Josefa Cavazos and Estefana Goresacochea De Cortina, defendants in error." The parties are correctly described in the writ as they must appear and be styled in this Court; but we are not told by the writ who was plaintiff and who was defendant below. The full names of all the parties to the judgment below are given, and such reference to the writ as stands in this case are given. We are also told that the error, if any, committed by the District Court, was to the manifest injury of Simon Mussina, plaintiff in error. Is the writ then void because it does not say which of these parties was plaintiff in the Court, and which defendant? We think that the description, although not in the usual or even the most appropriate form, is sufficient. If there is any doubt about the relation of the parties to the suit below, it can be solved by the record. Having that before us, we see that Mussina was defendant below, and is properly described as plaintiff in error in the new proceedings instituted by the writ; and that the others were plaintiffs below, and are so properly described as to their relations to the new proceeding which that writ commenced. But many cases have been dismissed by this Court because the writ of error described either plaintiff or defendant as "A. B., and others," or "A. B. & Co.," or other partnership style, or as "Heirs of C. D.," and such other descriptions as did not give the names of all the persons who were supposed to be brought before the Court by the writ. Of late years these cases have simply been dismissed upon the authority of previously adjudged cases, without giving other reason for so doing. It is claimed that the case before us falls in this class. In the matter we are now considering. To determine if this be so, we must go back to the earliest of these cases to discover the principle on which they were decided. Early in the history of the Court it was ruled that unless all parties in the Court below, to a joint judgment or decree, were made parties in this Court by the writ of error or by the appeal, the case would not be entertained. This was first held as to judgments at law, in the case of Williams vs. The Bank of the United States, (11 Wheat., 414,) and as to decrees in chancery, in the cases of Owings vs. Kincannon, (7 Peters, 399.) At the next term of the Court after this last decision, we had the first of the class of cases to which we have alluded. It is the case of Deneale vs. Stumph, executor. (8 Peters, 526.) The writ described the plaintiffs in error as "Mary Deneale and others," and the reason given for dismissing it are two: First, that all the parties against whom the judgment was rendered must join in the writ, which is not done by naming none of them merely as "others;" and, second, that the names should be set fourth that this Court might render the proper judgment in the case. The opinion in the three cases last cited were delivered by C. J. Marshall. The next of this class of cases is that of Wilson's Heirs vs. The Insurance Company, (12 Pet., 140,) in which the Court held that a writ in the name of the "Heirs of Nicholas Wilson" must be dismissed. The Court simply says that this is done on the authority of Owings vs. Kincannon, and of Deneale vs. Stumph, Executors. The subsequent cases are all based on the authority of these decisions. In all of them it appeared by the writ that there were parties to the judgment below, not personally named in the writ. But an examination of this writ of error raises no such presumption; nor can the Court be at any loss from this writ, to properly name the party or parties for and against whom it will render its judgment, when it has decided the merits of the controversy. The present case, therefore, does not fall within the principle of any of the numerous cases cited by counsel, or of others examined by the Court. The motion is overruled.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE SHAFFER EXTRADITION CASE.

The examination in the case of Heinrich Shaffer, the alleged fugitive wife-murderer from Prussia, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Osborn. All the documentary evidence taken before the German Magistrate was read over to the prisoner, after which he was remanded until to-day, when the investigation will be continued.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Oct. 20.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE $130,000 ROBBERY OF THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

Elmore P. Ross, President of the Merchants' Union Express Company vs. Putnam W. Brown.—This case came up again to-day, this time on a motion made by the defendant to be discharged from arrest, or, in case of failing in that, to have an order reducing the amount of his bail. The facts involved have been several times published in our columns, but they may be briefly stated thus: On or about the 30th of April last, the sum of $150,000 in greenback and United bonds were placed in the care of the defendant, then a messenger in the employ of this Express Company, to be by him taken on the Company's express car from Buffalo to this City, *via* the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads. The defendant started from Buffalo in the morning of the 30th of April, and arrived at the depot of the Hudson River Road, in this City, at about 7 A. M. next day, May 1. Joseph Stringer, an employe of the Express Company, makes oath that he entered the Company's car at the time and place last named, and found Brown, the messenger, lying on the floor of the car, bound hand and foot, gagged, and nearly insensible. It was some time before Brown could make any statement, but when he did speak he said that in the latter part of the preceding night the car had been forced open near Yonkers, something applied to his mouth and nose to render him insensible, and while he was in that state they must have bound and gagged him, broke open the safe and bags of the Express Company, taken the money, &c., and then made their escape.

The Express Company claim that Brown was a party to the bold robbery; that these men who broke open the car safe, &c., were confederates; in other words that it was a "put-up job." But even if defendant were not a *particeps criminis*, he was liable to arrest, in a civil action, under that section of the code relating to the untrustworthiness of persons acting in a fiduciary capacity,—such as the defendant was acting in at the time.

Counsel for the defendant claimed that, in any event, the order of Judge Barnard, holding him to bail in $150,000, was wrong; that it was $20,000 more than the amount claimed to have been lost; that the express company have been able to recover a portion of the stolen money, and that, according to the Constitution and laws relating to excessive bail, the amount ought to be reduced. The plaintiffs deny having received any of the stolen property worth mentioning. It appears that one of the robbers has been captured in Canada, and, after examination, sent hither, in pursuance of the Extradition Treaty between this country and Great Britain.

The Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Sewall and Pearce; for defendant, Mr. Chatfield.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Jones.

A COLLISION CASE.

Toumey vs. Stoddard.—In this case Ex-Alderman Toumey, of this City, brought a suit against Rev. Mr. Stoddard, of Washington Heights, for the value of a wagon destroyed by collision on the night of the 25th of December last. The testimony showed that the driver of the plaintiff's vehicle was at fault, he having purposely driven it against that of the defendant, and, as the latter was the stronger, Toumey's wagon was demolished. Capt. Hart, of the Harbor (Metropolitan) Police, pleaded the defendant's case, and won the issue, the jury finding against the plaintiff. This was Capt. Hart's first experience as a lawyer, he having but recently been admitted to the bar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

WHEN CITY RAILROAD COMPANIES ARE NOT LIABLE—NOTICE AS TO STANDING ON PLATFORMS.

Francis B. Atkinson vs. The Bell Railroad Company.—The plaintiff's son, aged 8 years, got upon one of the defendants' cars, while in motion, on April 28, 1867, in Tenth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, and was knocked off and run over.

On the part of the plaintiff the boy was examined and testified that he got on the front platform of the car, and that he was thrown off by the driver's elbow striking him. The plaintiff, father of the boy, testified that he examined the car and its brake, and that it was not in working order; that two physicians were employed, and that he expended about $175 to cure his son; that he went on errands before the accident, but could not do so now. An interesting feature of the trial was the exhibition of the injured leg and the boot the boy had on when he was run over.

On the part of the defendants it was proved that the boy attempted to get on the car, but did not succeed, and in so attempting he fell and was run over. The conductor testified that there was a notice posted in the car on the morning of the accident, warning all persons from standing on either platform. On cross-examination he could not say that the notice was up at the time of the accident.

Motions for a non-suit were argued at length and denied.

The case was then summed up, and the Court charged the jury that if there was room in the car, and the notice was posted, the plaintiff could not recover, nor could he recover if the boy was injured while *attempting* to get on the car while it was in motion; but if they believed the boy was *on the car*, and was knocked off by the driver's elbow, or by reason of the imperfect condition of the brake, then the plaintiff would be entitled to recover what was expended for medicine, medical attendance, and for the loss of services during the boy's minority; he also warned the jury not to give the plaintiff a verdict from mere sympathy. The jury then retired and after a long absence returned with a verdict for the defendants.

A. H. Reavey for the plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for the defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Oct. 20.

By Judge Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Avery vs. Barten; Ward vs. Smith; Henry vs. Levinger; The American Saw Company vs. Schenck; Hewes vs. The Brooklyn Patent Pressed Brick Company; Clark et al. vs. Coles et al.; Bowen vs. Whitfield; Thomas vs. Leahy; motion granted for the 30th. Stiles et al. vs. Michael; Sans et al. vs. Kaufman; motion granted for the first Friday of November. Miller et al. vs. Pollard et al.; Fond et al. vs. Tilton; Denham vs. Cashen; Howell vs. Reed for the fourth Friday of October Term; Richmond vs. Reed; [illegible]; Hopkins et al. vs. Mason; motion granted. Tomlinson, Demarest & Co. vs. John Healy; motion granted for the fourth Friday of October. Smith vs. Stephens; motion to put cause on short calendar granted. Findlay, Jr., vs. McCloskey, &c.; motion granted on filing bond in the penalty of $4,000. Leaty vs. Atwood; Nicholls et al. vs. Guyer; motion granted for first Friday of November, with leave to move for a reference. Morgan vs. Moen; motion granted for first Friday of November. Purssell vs. Rumford; Cowles vs. Hill; motion granted for fourth Friday of November. Ballinger vs. Sinsheimer; Worthington vs. Kelsch et al.; Babcock et al. vs. Bosley et al.; Kellogg vs. Humaston; National City Bank of New-York vs. Charles Doherty; granted for first Friday of November, with leave to defendant to move for a reference. Lynde et al. vs. Howe; granted for first Friday in November. Tinker vs. Allyn; Trastel vs. Levy.

Annie Leonard vs. Caleb E. Leonard; reference ordered to ascertain a proper sum for alimony and counsel fee and report.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Oldie vs. Allen, and Evans vs. Elston.

Secor vs. Bergen; see memorandum.

ORDER SIGNED.

Weigand vs. Sherman et al.

By Judge Cardozo.

Whittingham vs. McCormack et al.; cause to be restored on plaintiff stipulating not to call it on for trial without the consent of defendants' attorney, before the first Monday of January next, for which day it may be set down.

Robertson vs. Stone, Jr., et al.; motion granted; $10 costs to abide the event.

Crummy vs. Giles et al.; motion dismissed.

By Judge Barnard.

D. Gardner vs. Joseph Thompson; allowance granted on the amount of the judgment upon which the action is brought.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 20.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Eliza Wood et al. vs. Hiram R. Miles; motion granted.

Catharine Aberle vs. Magdalina Sol; motion granted.

In the matter of the Petition of Charles Myer and William John, for a writ of *habeas corpus*; writ allowed.

Elizabeth M. Link vs. Narcissa Lauxin; injunction modified.

Louisa M. Hammond et al. vs. James Cochrane; demurrer overruled and judgment given for the plaintiff, the damages to be assessed by a Sheriff's jury. The defendant to be allowed to put in an answer on the usual terms.

Wm. Loeschigh vs. Rachael A. Addison et al.; the motion to readjust the costs must be denied, with $10 costs.

Walter Banendahl et al. vs. Amos T. Hatfield et al.; the same decision.

Carrie E. Burt vs. Samuel Strangman et al.; judgment for the plaintiff.

Jacob Carpenter vs. John B. Mott et al.; motion staying proceedings granted.

Bushnell Stevens vs. John Hauser; motion granted.

Lucy C. Savage vs. A. M. Bininger; motion for an extra allowance of $300 granted.

Thomas Wheeler et al. vs. J. Norman Harvey; motion for reference granted.

By Judge Barbour.

Wm. W. Janeway vs. David R. Gannisse; case settled and filed in the Clerk's office.

By Judge Jones.

James L. Pugh vs. Robert Ferguson et al.; motion granted, proceedings in the meantime stayed.

In re the petition of Vincent Pieros, Raphael De Raya and Paul O'Hogan to be discharged from custody; motion granted and prisoners discharged from custody.

Wm. J. Breen vs. Henry Devlin; motion granted.

Mecnanics' National Bank of Baltimore vs. Joseph L. Smallmood et al.; motion granted.

Wm. H. Blanchard et al. vs. The Colby Skirt Company; motion granted and case referred.

Asa Balliet vs. Thomas B. Wilson et al.; motion granted.

John B. Pic Bois vs. Edward Gonnery; motion granted.

James L. Mitchell et al. vs. Wm. A. Buffum; motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Richard Hecksher vs. Miles G. Morez; motion granted.

W. Wallace Perkins vs. D. C. Haddock; motion directing interrogatories to be filed granted, and cause referred to Thomas Darlington; bail reduced to $2,500, and defendant remanded to the custody of the Sheriff.

S. Steinberger vs. Emmanuel Brauer; motion denied, with $10 costs, with liberty to renew, &c.

Jacob S. Hess vs. Levi Silberman; let a commission issue without a stay of proceedings; no costs of the motion to either party.

George W. Beers vs. John T. Hendrickson et al.; default opened on payment of $10 cost of opposing the motion, within five days after entry of the order, and the original motion set down for hearing on the 24th October at 10 A. M.

Gray vs. the National Ship Navigation Company; will the counsel give me a reference to the statute under which this motion is made?

Hodgkins vs. The Pacific Railroad Company; see memorandum.

By Judge McCunn.

Chas. H. Smith vs. Timothy J. Coe; I must deny the motion, unless Judge Garvin modify his former order.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The calendar yesterday was above the average in the number of the cases and the variety of the offences, presenting for adjudication twenty-nine cases of assault and battery, fourteen of petit larceny, five of cruelty to animals, three of keeping disorderly houses, one of picking pockets, one of misdemeanor, one of defrauding hotel keeper, one of violation of Health law, one of malicious mischief, and one of indecent exposure. Some of these cases were incumbered with a large number of witnesses, whose examination required a great deal of time, and others were loaded with a vast deal of pruriency, that the large audience seemed to accept as a sort of recompense for the protracted session. Indeed, so excessive was the filth of the session, and so greatly were the spectators tickled thereby, that the officers of the Court were kept busy in attempts to suppress the laughter.

A LOSING GAME.

The case of Lewis Arnold and John Gold has been previously reported, and it will be remembered that in company with a third man they entered the saloon of Charles Schmalz and sat down to a game of euchre. The proprietor stated that these men were left alone in the saloon for a few minutes; that he reëntered at the moment they stood at the door, and that Arnold was in the act of putting some money into his coat pocket. The small drawer of his safe was under one of the chairs just vacated, and it was empty. Schmalz seeing this, naturally jumped to a conclusion and after the men at the same time. They fled and he pursued, and the two named were captured. Arnold had a story to tell as tending to prove his innocence, wherein looking after furnished rooms and clipping a dog's feet were oddly mixed. It was unavailing, however, and the two men were sentenced to six months each in the Penitentiary and also fined $50.

THE WICKEDEST HOUSE.

Margaret Ware, an inmate of the wickedest house of the wickedest man, was arraigned for stealing $15 from Benjamin Swan, a boatman, who had journeyed hither from Baltimore, and in consequence of the vast amount of gratuitous advertising it has received, naturally found his way to No. 304 Water-street and John Allen. Once there he, of course, drifted into the inner foulness of the place, which gave Margaret the coveted opportunity. The Court believed she did not neglect it, and she was awarded two months in the Penitentiary.

A LETTER FORGED.

Lewis Wolff, who is young in years and possibly but a novice in knavery, for crime has not pencilled its signs upon his fair fresh face, was arraigned for obtaining money by means of a forged letter. It was proved that he had presented to Moses Buhl a letter purporting to have been written by Dr. Tellers' Surgeon, of Mount Sinai Hospital, in which he is recommended for relief, and by means of which he appeared to have obtained a considerable amount. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

ONCE MORE.

Mary Ann Taylor appeared again in her usual place behind the prisoners' rail. Officer Wooley stated that he had seen her, in the store No. 845 Broadway, insert her hand in the pocket of a lady standing at the counter. Legally this act was an assault with intent to steal as a pickpocket, and Mary was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Simeon Guttman, as owner, and George Cunningham, as driver, were arraigned for cruelty to animals in using a horse in a disabled condition by reason of a running sore. The evidence went to show that Guttman was not aware of the state of the animal, and he was acquitted, but Cunningham was fined $10.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

A HORSE QUESTION.

J. P. Collins vs. W. S. Bennett.—The plaintiff in this suit, who is the owner of the Museum Hotel, in Atlantic-street, sued to recover $1,250, the value of a horse owned by him, which he claimed had been destroyed by the defendant, who is a farmer, residing at Jamaica. From the testimony, it appeared that the plaintiff sent the horse to the defendant to be taken care of for the Winter, and when he got him back it was found that the horse was foundered. There was no question as to the value of the horse, but a large amount of conflicting testimony was taken as to the nature of the animal's injuries, and the way in which they were come by. The jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $200.

RECOVERY OF A NOTE.

George Read vs. W. H. Jones.—This suit was brought to recover $1,100 on a note made by the defendant to the plaintiff in June, 1860, at ninety days, with interest from that time to the present. The plaintiff hired premises from the defendant, and the latter claimed that when the note was given it was with the agreement that if it was not paid within the ninety days, it should be allowed in the rent, and that the note was so paid, although it was never taken up. The jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

A POLICEMAN, A RAILROAD COMPANY, A CLOTHES LINE, A HORSE AND A POLICEMAN'S FINGER.

Michael J. Fox vs. The City Railroad Company.—The plaintiff in this case is a policeman attached to the Forty-ninth Precinct. On the 10th of July last he found one of the defendants' horses running loose in the streets, and arrested him for the purpose of taking him to the horse jail or pound, in Canton-street, near Myrtle-avenue. By direction of Capt. [illegible], he hailed one of the DeKalb-avenue cars and got on for the purpose of riding down, and leading the horse behind the car. He says he told the conductor not to start till he was ready. The car started, however, just as he got on, and the horse didn't. The result was that a clothes line with which he was leading the animal got twisted round the forefinger of his right hand, and pulled it all off except the first joint.

On testimony showing these facts, Henry C. Murphy, who appeared for the Company, moved for a non-suit on the ground that the plaintiff was negligent in attempting to lead a horse in that manner, and on the further ground that the Railroad Company did not undertake to lead horses, but to carry passengers safely.

After argument the Court granted the motion, saying that a party undertaking to lead a horse in that manner would appear to assume the responsibility of the horse moving on when requested

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.
Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Lambele, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
OTHELLO. Leading character by Edwin Forrest, supported by an excellent cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RIVALS. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, A. W. Young, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Annie Ward, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Barrett.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—THE MAN AT THE WHEEL and THE WATER WITCHES. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
NO THOROUGHFARE and THRICE MARRIED. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
OUT OF THE STREETS. Characters by Misses Irving, Denvil, Grey, Chapman, Messrs. Bangs, Coleman, Studley and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CRIMSON SHIELD. Introducing a brilliant ballet company.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
GRAND DUTCH S. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
34th-st., corner Broadway.
ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

ALLEMANIA HALL,
No. 16 East 16th-st.
GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION OF EARTH AND MAN, WITH LECTURE.

NEW APOLLO HALL.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
COMIC PERFORMANCE. By James Taylor.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING "HOME, SWEET HOME."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The new Spanish Government is rapidly organizing the Provincial Governments. Civil and military officers have been appointed for nearly all the Provinces. In various localities the Democrats have assembled and declared for a Republic. The Moderate and Clerical parties are reported to be forming a coalition, and will vote for the same candidates.

It is reported that the *Alabama* claims are to be submitted to the Emperor of Russia for arbitration.

A bill has been introduced into the Austrian Reichrath providing for a reorganization of the army and navy, limiting the number of soldiers and sailors to 800,000.

The General Transatlantic Steamship Company's steamer *Pereire*, which left Havre Oct. 8 and Brest Oct. 10, arrived at this port last evening. Capt. DUCHESNE will accept our thanks for late Paris papers.

GENERAL.

Our Buenos Ayres correspondent, whose letter will be found on another page, this morning, gives a graphic description of the condition of affairs in Paraguay. It appears that LOPEZ is inaugurating a reign of terror, arresting and shooting all opposed to him, whenever that is possible. His brutality has repelled the sympathy of all foreigners, some of whom have been subjected to the grossest outrages. LOPEZ, with about 13,000 men, was intrenched at Villeta, when our correspondent wrote, and the Brazilians were marching against him.

The Bessemer steel works of J. A. GRISWOLD & Co., at Troy, N. Y., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss on the building and machinery is estimated at $50,000, insured for $35,000. Between 100 and 200 men were thus thrown out of employment. The works will be rebuilt immediately.

The British schooner, *J. C. Deering*, of Digby, Nova Scotia, was capsized on the 7th inst., during a gale, and seven persons drowned. In the same gale an unknown schooner was seen to go down off Cuttyhunk, and it is supposed that all on board perished. The gale was raging so furiously at the time that assistance could not reach them.

An intoxicated man in Buffalo, was killed on Sunday night by being pushed from a third-story window by two abandoned women, who were also intoxicated. The man fell a distance of thirty feet, striking on his head, on some stones, killing him instantly. The women were arrested.

On Monday morning, the dead body of an unknown man was found floating in one of the canal basins at Buffalo. His arms were pinioned with a scarf, his pockets turned inside out, his shirt drawn up and fastened over his head, and two frightful wounds upon his head. He was a young man about twenty-four years of age, and had evidently been murdered and robbed.

A fire in an oil refinery at Cleveland on Monday night resulted in the destruction of 900 barrels of oil, involving a loss of $25,000.

The funeral of Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. J. SLEMMER, United States Army, will take place to-day from the residence of his father, A. SLEMMER, Esq., at Norristown, Penn.

Rev. Dr. BOYNTON, Chaplain of the House of Representatives and Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Washington, having been requested in a petition signed by nearly all the officers and pewholders of the church to withdraw his resignation, tendered several weeks since, has announced to his congregation that he will continue his ministry for another year at least.

A challenge has been issued from Chicago to billiardists of New-York to match seven, nine, or eleven of their players against an equal number of Chicago players for a purse of $1,000 to $2,500 a side. JOHN MCDEVITT challenges MELVIN FOSTER to play him a regular American game of billiards, of 1,500 points, for a purse of $1,000 to $2,500.

The bonds and money recently stolen from Capt. SARGENT, of Yarmouth, Me., amounting to $10,000, have been recovered. The thief was traced to New-York, and arrested as he was about sailing for California with his plunder.

The international boat race between the WARD brothers and the St. John crew of New Brunswick, will take place at Springfield, Mass., to-day. Both crews have been in that city several days, and are said to be in fine condition. The race will be an exciting one, and a large attendance is expected. Considerable money is pending on the result.

A man in Massalbourough, Me., has been cultivating peanuts with success the past season. The crop which he has just gathered averaged a pint to a hill.

The Fall River cotton spinners went to work on Monday on the eleven-hour system, in accordance with the requirements of the employers.

The storm on Lake Huron Friday was the most destructive experienced for many years. A number of vessels were dismasted, and several collisions occurred. Two men, a woman and a child were drowned from the barge *Paragon*.

The Captain-General of Cuba has directed the trial by Court-martial of all persons engaged in the recent disturbances in that island, and also of all persons who aided or gave countenance to the insurgents.

Many deaths are reported from vomito at Carracas, Venezuela.

Gen. MILES has been relieved from duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, in North Carolina, but will remain in that State in command of all the United States troops stationed there.

The formal dedication and unvailing of the statue erected in memory of the late Major-Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK, Commander of the Sixth Army Corps, who fell in the battle of Spottsylvania, on the 9th of May, 1864, will take place at West Point to-day. GEO. W. CURTIS, of New-York, will deliver the oration, and there will be other interesting and appropriate ceremonies.

A convention of railroad conductors is being held at Cincinnati, for the purpose of inaugurating a mutual insurance scheme. It is proposed that in the case of the death of a conductor belonging to the organization, every other member shall contribute $1 to his family. The organization is not yet perfected.

A genuine Kuklux Copperhead Democrat was seen in Bridgeport, Conn., a few days since. He had a breast-pin on one side of his vest made from the head of a copper cent, on the other side a Seymour and Blair badge, and on his finger a ring which he said he made from the bone of a Yankee soldier when he was in the Southern army.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was in session yesterday, at the Church of the Transfiguration in Twenty-ninth-street. A large portion of the session was occupied in a discussion with regard to the rights of clergymen in parishes other than their own, and a proposed amendment to the canon concerning them. No definite conclusion was arrived at.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, but no business of great public importance was transacted. The American Consul of Porto Rico sent a communication reporting the existence of yellow fever at that port, which was not of a contagious character. Dr. HARRIS' weekly letter notes 424 deaths in this City, and 164 in Brooklyn, during the week ending Saturday last. There were 255 births and 216 persons married during the same week.

A large and enthusiastic assemblage of Republicans took place, last evening, at the Cooper Institute. Hon. T. C. MURPHY presided, assisted by Hons. C. S. SPENCER and E. F. ANDREWS. Addresses were delivered by Hon. B. H. BREWSTER, of Pennsylvania, Hon. GERRITT SMITH and Rev. B. I. IVES.

The hour of starting for the Stonington and Bristol line of steamers to Boston has been changed from 5 to 4 P. M., commencing on Monday last.

No business was transacted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, as the calendar cases were not ready for trial, and an adjournment until this morning was decreed.

The Board of Excise met yesterday, and granted fifty new licences to liquor-dealers. There were no trials for violation of the Excise law.

The examination of HEINRICH SCHAFFER, the alleged murderer of his wife in Germany, was yesterday before Commissioner OSBORN again. The documentary evidence taken before the Prussian Magistrate was read to the prisoner, after which the case was adjourned until to-day.

A meeting was held last night at the house of Mr. PETER COOPER, to take measures for the speedy commencement of the Darien Canal. Secretary SEWARD was present and much interested in the enterprise.

Bids for $40,000 of 7 ₱ cent. Market Stock were opened yesterday by the Comptroller. Fifteen bids were received, the whole amount bid for being $338,300. The stock was awarded to the Equitable Life Insurance Company at $106.

The new building of the Park Bank in Broadway is rapidly approaching completion. Yesterday the National Life Insurance Company took possession of their offices in the new building.

Cotton was quoted rather cheaper yesterday and moderate trade. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rye and Barley were quoted cheaper, on a restricted business. Oats were in demand and steady. Pork was more active, closing rather more firmly. Groceries were lightly dealt in. Freights inactive.

Repentance Under Suspicious Circumstances.

Signs of desperation in the South, consequent upon the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, are accompanied by professions of repentance. A startling increase of assassination for political causes occurs simultaneously with a suspicious parade of moderation in quarters where extremists have hitherto reigned supreme. The very party whose agents shoot down Republicans in broad daylight, simply because they are Republicans, elsewhere parades its readiness to abate its pretensions and meet half way the demands of the Republican Party. The South Carolina Democrats, for example, are represented to be willing to concede qualified negro suffrage; and in other forms we notice signs and tokens indicative of the restraining influence of last Tuesday's defeats.

Many of the journals which have been loudest in their advocacy of SEYMOUR and BLAIR have suddenly received new light upon the subject. They are still Democratic, but they are no longer insensible to the stupendous blunders of the New-York Convention. They begin to see, as the Richmond *Dispatch* admits, that "the nomination made by the Democrats was the worst they could have made out of the list of leading aspirants they had before them," and that the whole thing has been "wretchedly mismanaged." The confidence which led this class of newspapers into violent tirades against the Republicans in general, and GRANT in particular, has been shaken by the verdict of three great States. Even the Charleston *Mercury* grows temperate, and in its language rational, in dealing with the sharp home-thrusts of Mr. ADAMS at Columbia.

Prominent politicians give evidence of a similar change. They really seem to have anticipated the triumph of the Democratic candidates, and to have grown insolent accordingly. They waited hopefully for the key-note of victory last week; and when the unwelcome sound of defeat reached their ears, they dropped the attitude of defiance which they have maintained since the Fourth of July, and once more became civil, if not reasonable. Outwardly, at least, they are altered persons. They desire to be kind to the freedman, and under certain conditions to give him the franchise. They regret—or pretend to regret—that they have played so zealously the *rôle* of partisans. They are sorry that the North has misunderstood them, and are not unwilling to be quiet, decent, law-respecting citizens.

All this, however, has been seen and heard before. Both the newspapers and the politicians of the South were as obliging as they could be from the close of the war, in 1865, until the beginning of Mr. JOHNSON'S rupture with Congress in 1866. They grew restive under the requirements of the North when the Executive suggested to them a new game. Still more recently, they were comparatively moderate. It was not until the Democratic Party encouraged them to resistance to reconstruction that they fully revealed the old rebel nature. The feeling which prevailed in the New-York Convention, and which strongly manifested itself among the Democracy of this City, stimulated them to urge the most extravagant pretensions. They found themselves masters of the Democratic Party, and imagined that through its agency the National Government was within their reach. Then, for the first time, the mask was thrown aside. The idea of accepting the situation and recognizing reconstruction was vehemently repudiated. There was no mention then of qualified negro suffrage. The party legend affirmed that this is a white man's Government, and that the colored man has, and can have, no political rights under it.

This was the temper, this the policy, of the Southern Democracy until the middle of last week. The news from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana roused them roughly as from a pleasant dream. They discovered that disloyal influences are not in the ascendant, and that a party cannot hope to triumph which is saddled with the sins of rebellion. They realized the irreparable injury inflicted upon the party by their dictatorial bearing in New-York, and by the character they stamped upon the platform and the ticket. And now, as the first fruit of these impressions, we have an affectation of moderation, a professed desire to consult the requirements of the North, and a semblance of regard for the race on whom rebel ruffians have for months past expended their savage hate.

We will not assail these changes of tone and alleged purpose as hypocritical. We will not brand as dishonest the return to moderation on the part of the Wade Hamptons of South Carolina, or in the columns of Southern journals. But, to say the least, the sudden conversion looks suspicious. It seems like an attempt to throw the North off its guard, and to obtain a credit for reasonableness which the leaders of the Southern Opposition have never shown.

The truth we suspect is, that these men feel, as for a brief period they felt in 1865, that the power which put down the rebellion is both resolved and able to perfect reconstruction. The same error of judgment which induced them to reject the not ungenerous terms of the Fourteenth Amendment prompted them to resist reconstruction, and under BLAIR'S leadership to threaten its overthrow. Their opposition to the law culminated in the revival of nullification, and in a system of partisan warfare in which murder and violence are conspicuous instrumentalities. The last few days have taught them afresh the folly of their struggle. They begin once more to perceive that the country is in earnest, and that resistance to its will necessarily entails upon them disaster.

To the South itself, repentance is seasonable at any time. It had been better long ago, but even now it may avert much trouble. For immediate political purposes, however, it comes too late. The rebel chieftains and oracles who prophecy pleasant things may be perfectly sincere. They may be honest in their confession of sorrow for extravagant partisanship and bitter hostility, and frank in their avowals of desire to act fairly in the future. All this is possible, perhaps not improbable. But we prefer not to trust too implicitly assurances which as yet lack the confirmatory testimony of action. Let these mild-mannered gentlemen call in their cut-throats, help Justice to catch the political assassins who abound throughout the South, abandon their plans for preventing the free use of the colored vote in November, and generally exhibit a readiness to obey the law and sustain its administrators. Meanwhile, to guard against contingencies, and make sure of reconstruction, the North will not pause until it has safely installed GRANT in the White House.

Mr. Motley's Discourse.

The carefully-built, well-compacted, elaborate and comprehensive political discourse delivered in Boston last night by Mr. MOTLEY, is given complete in the TIMES to-day. It will be perused for its literary and oratorical merits, as well as for the ground it takes in defence of the great principles of Republican freedom that underlie the present contest, and which will be passed upon by the popular vote in less than a fortnight.

Mr. MOTLEY belongs to that very small class of American public men who combine high scholarship and literary distinction with the ability and experience of a politician and statesman. As a youth his career opened happily for eminence in both respects. With classical culture and extensive travel, with such knowledge of public affairs as could be obtained in the post of Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, he entered upon manhood. Subsequently as historian of the Dutch Republic and the grand Protestant struggle in the Netherlands, he attained celebrity as one of the greatest of historical writers; and as American Minister to the Court of Vienna, he took rank as a good diplomatist and a man of high political principle. The country, in its recent history, can boast of but few men of this class; and at the present time Mr. BANCROFT is the only other name uniting at once the eminence of authorship and statesmanship.

We have had many eloquent and able speeches in this Presidential campaign. We have had many speakers who have grappled worthily with the great questions of constitutional principle and public administration that are involved. We have had effective discussions of reconstruction and finance that have been of the highest account to the general intelligence and the popular decision; and we have had earnest appeals to patriotism and the passions—two forces that have a value in politics not likely to be overlooked. But we believe we have had no speech so scholarly, so exhaustive, and so elaborate as the discourse of Mr. MOTLEY. We could wish that it had been delivered at an earlier stage in the campaign, so that it might be spread to the uttermost parts of the Republic before the day of election; but even coming at this time, it will do its share toward increasing the majorities who will next month give their votes to uphold constitutional republicanism.

In Mr. MOTLEY'S opening allusion to the American Republic, with its "turbulent, full-throbbing, exultant national life, the like of which the world never knew before, and which has something appalling in its very strength," we recognize at once the style of the historian whose free and picturesque descriptions give a life and warmth to his volumes unsurpassed by any modern writer. Rising at once with his theme, he proclaims the splendors and impressive power of the Republic, exclaiming in swelling rhetoric:

> "If our Republic be true to herself, the future of the human race is assured by our example. No sweep of overwhelming armies, no ponderous treatises on the rights of man, no hymns to liberty, though set to martial music and resounding with the full diapason of a million human throats, can exert so persuasive an influence as does the spectacle of a great republic, occupying a quarter of the civilized globe, and governed quietly and sagely by the people itself."

Mr. MOTLEY at once enters upon the discussion of a question which, though not often referred to by speakers in the present canvass, lies very near the vital heart of current politics—the question of a strong centralized, consolidated fabric of government, as against an unstable, incoherent confederacy of States, that are constantly jarring with one another, and each claiming "sovereign rights" that are utterly inconsistent with the vitality of the whole or any of its parts. This is the old intrinsic question which was discussed from the close of the War of Independence to the opening of the war with the rebellion—which was in great measure practically settled by the result of the late war, but which will still continue, in one shape or another, to lie at the base of our political conflicts for many years yet to come. Mr. MOTLEY is not at all afraid of governmental consolidation;—on the contrary, he considers it related to the endurance of our Union and the development of our free institutions. On this point he appeals to argument and history, to the wrecked Governments of other ages, the unstable Governments of the present time, and the recent events in our own experience; and in view of them all he proclaims the necessity of a Union possessed of a central power that shall be felt and acknowledged through all the members.

Having dealt with this question in its larger scope, he comes to the specific points that at this hour divide parties—the binding force of the Reconstruction laws, the validity of the public debt, and the candidates in nomination before the country. He claims that the Reconstruction measures are laws that were passed according to constitutional forms, and binding upon the people by the very terms of the existence of our Government. He claims that they were made necessary by the fact of the war, and that, upon the general principle by which the Government suppressed an insurrection, it was empowered to take securities from the rebels whom it conquered. He eulogizes the Government for its lenity, contrasts its action with that of other Governments after civil war; and finds ground of patriotic pride as an American in the course which the triumphant North has pursued toward the fallen South.

He takes ground against the principle of universal negro suffrage, but doubts whether, as things now are, any better means can be found for securing the maintenance of the civil rights of the freedman. "The right to cast a vote should entail upon its possessor the corresponding duty of understanding the subject voted upon, and an educational suffrage for a whole population, whatever its colors, would perhaps be the most reasonable condition." As to negro supremacy in the Southern States, it is a bugbear, and he doubts whether any one can believe that the negro will obtain political or intellectual supremacy in any part of this continent, or that the Caucasian race anywhere needs discriminating legislation in its favor to prevent it from lapsing into subjection to the African.

The argument upon the public credit and the financial honor of the nation is put in a masterly manner. "It is an awful thing," says he, "that this should be a question at all." And he proceeds to argue on all points and in every aspect, in a way which deserves study by those who consider that repudiation would be a profitable *dodge*, or that American glory would be magnified by a plunge into the slough of dishonor.

Mr. MOTLEY closes his discourse by a grand eulogy upon the character and services of Gen. GRANT, "whose career is a history in itself."

The Real Test.

Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, journeying homeward from the South, is reported to have said that "he condemned the platform of the Democracy more than the candidates." The remark is sensible and just. The candidates are as bad as candidates could be. One is weak, destitute of convictions, as infirm of principle as of purpose; the other is violent, ambitious, selfish and committed to a policy of revolution. Mr. ADAMS, therefore, cannot like the candidates. His instincts, his temper, his convictions, his estimate of public opinion and purpose, as exhibited in his Columbia speech, are all hostile to the men whom the extremists of his party thrust forward as leaders in the fight. And yet the platform is worse than those who stand upon it. The platform sets forth a policy which the candidates declare their willingness to execute. If BLAIR is revolutionary, he is so in obedience to the demands of the Convention that nominated him. His Brodhead letter sets forth nothing which the platform does not specifically proclaim as a cardinal maxim of the Democracy. He is a revolutionist, a nullifier, simply because the party upholds a policy of nullification, which practically applied to reconstruction would be revolution. SEYMOUR, who stands on the same platform, is equally with BLAIR a revolutionist.

Besides, the financial policy of the Democracy is as unsound and dangerous in principle as the policy in regard to reconstruction. The *World* pretends that the Brodhead letter is the only weak point. But that pretence is absurd. The platform gives it the lie. And the declaration in favor of repudiation and inflation exhibits the party in a light as hostile to prosperity as to peace. Mr. ADAMS holds that the Convention blundered in making finance an issue in any shape in the present campaign. But the error consists, not in touching the financial question, for it is too important to be overlooked; but in building upon it a plan that would inflict immeasurable evil upon the country.

Does the *World* suppose that any shuffle of the Democratic cards could now induce a single Republican to vote its ticket? Does it imagine that by a little hocus-pocus in Mr. BELMONT'S back office, moderate, conservative men might be cheated into support of the Democracy? We have not a very high estimate of our contemporary's political sagacity, as manifested in this ridiculous scheme for altering the ticket; but it is not credible that any journalist with his eyes open should seriously expect thus easily to change the purpose of voters. The *World's* crusade against BLAIR is the veriest Quixotism. Its persistent forgetfulness of the Democratic platform we can attribute only to partisan trickery.

We care nothing about SEYMOUR or BLAIR. The platform—not the ticket—is the criterion by which the Democratic Party is judged. The leaders, individually, are nobodies. The principles avowed by the party are everything. These constitute the ground on which the friends of the Union and of peace base their condemnation of the Democracy. Nullification with reference to reconstruction, repudiation and inflation with reference to bonds and greenbacks, make up a programme that would sink any party. SEYMOUR and BLAIR are doubtless a formidable load; but the platform is the mill-stone tied to the neck of the party, and which is dragging it to the ottom.

The South and the Election.

Democratic calculators of the Delmar and Walker school, are trying to screw up their courage by all sorts of artifices. They turn out table after table, designed to prove how surely, and with what ease, the Democracy will yet win the battle. These estimates all include a majority of the reconstructed States, and also the three States which, being unreconstructed, will under the law be excluded from the Electoral College. The New-Orleans *Crescent* appropriates the entire ten, with the remark that—

> "The scene of the conflict is transferred to the South. The South is the forlorn hope of the Democratic Party and of constitutional liberty. We say this with a clear sense of the importance of the statement; and we earnestly implore our people to ponder upon it and to act upon it. The situation is full of peril, but it is not desperate. The country and the Government may yet be rescued from the grasp of Radicalism, if only the people of the South awaken to a full sense of the responsibility which is now imposed on them, and the Democratic Party be willing to stand by its doctrines and the solemn enunciations of its Convention."

What are the doctrines to which, in the opinion of the *Crescent*, the Democratic Party is pledged? That journal thus explains:

> "We ventured the statement yesterday that the election—as to the votes of the States—might depend on the three States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. Our suggestion is now amply justified. Of course the votes of those States will be rejected by Congress, but it is our duty, and the duty of the people of the South, to see that our Democratic allies of the North receive all the aid that we can give them. If they are willing to accept these votes and to stand by them to the end, we must put them into their hands. Every consideration of honor, of gratitude and of safety demands this from us."

The same view is urged by the Democratic Press generally, North and South. They unitedly insist that notwithstanding the legislation of last session, and the fact that States which are excluded from Congressional representation can have no lot in the election of a President, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas shall hold an election. They agree, too, in saying that the Democratic Party ought to, and will, insist upon the counting of the votes of these unreconstructed States; and the President is relied upon to support the demand. The votes in question will not be counted in any circumstances. In reason and justice they ought not to be, and in law they cannot be. But the Democrats propose to make the demand the pretext for disturbance, if the votes of the other States be not decisive without them.

This is one feature of the Democratic plan for creating trouble in the event of GRANT'S election. In pursuance of this purpose, they are organizing for elections, on the old slavery basis, in Virginia and Texas. Papers from the latter State inform us that a full ticket of electors has been nominated, and that the whole machinery can be put in operation at short notice. We trust that the military commanders, respectively, will prevent the contemplated proceeding. The law makes it their duty to preserve the peace, and to prevent whatever seems likely to disturb it. The attempt to hold an election in States having no recognized Government, and under provisions framed and administered by rebels, would most assuredly imperil order to an extent which should be guarded against in time by those whom the law has invested with ample power.

As to the ability of the Democracy to carry the reconstructed States, it seems to us that in five of the seven there can be no chance for that party, unless it apply on an extended scale the murderous agencies which are already actively at work in Louisiana and Arkansas. They may hinder negroes from voting by killing or maiming them. Or they may reënact the frauds which served their friends so well in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Except by the free use of one or the other of these agencies, their prospect of carrying more than a single Southern State is dim indeed.

We hope to see the election decided irrespective of the Southern vote. And according to present appearances it will be.

The Pope's Apostolic Letter.

The Pope has addressed what is termed an "Apostolic Letter" to all Protestant and non-Catholic bodies, in view of the approaching Ecumenical Council, and in discharge of the duty which he conceives to be incumbent upon him at such a period. It is a strange document, very different in point of style and violence of diction from the usual thunderbolts which are hurled from the Vatican against peoples who prefer religious freedom to Ecclesiastical despotism, or monarchs who refuse to risk their thrones by acting as blind instruments of the most arrogant and aggressive pretensions of the Papacy. It is moderate and even suave in language, indeed, by comparison, for "pestilential errors," applied to non-Catholic forms of Christianity, is the strongest phrase in the whole letter. And on the other hand there is little of the affectation of meekness and assumption of martyrdom which so often characterize the manifestoes of His Holiness with regard to the "impious persecutions" to which he is subjected in the matter of the temporal power. He addresses Protestants partly in the tone of an earnest proselytizing preacher, and partly with the air of Heaven-delegated authority. While he admits that the "pestilential errors" of which he speaks are "daily extending their power and license, to the great prejudice of souls," he still asserts the eternal infallibility and divine inspiration of the Church of which he is the head. Communion with the Church is, he warns all Protestants, "the way they must follow if they would gain their salvation."

It is a singular and significant feature in the religious development of Europe, that the Pope, while the absolute and irresponsible power which he once exerted throughout Catholic countries is fast slipping from his hands, should address an appeal to "non-Catholic bodies," couched in the form of the "Apostolic Letter." The King of Italy has all but brought down excommunication upon his head by his resistance to the Papal authority, and the Italian nation, though Catholic, is far from being so in the sense in which it was under Bourbons and unreformed Hapsburgs. NAPOLEON, though upholding the temporal power for certain reasons best known to himself, takes good care not to tolerate Ecclesiastical interference in the affairs of his own Empire. The Austrian people have passed, and their Emperor has confirmed, laws which the Papacy can only characterize as "godless," and now even Spain repudiates the monarch whom the Pope had openly honored as being the best and most devoted servant of the Holy See. None of these nations cease to be Catholic; they merely demand religious liberty, toleration for non-Catholics, and freedom from all Ecclesiastical intervention in civil affairs. And now PIUS IX., with a partial and composed appreciation only of the situation, appeals to Protestants to reënter the fold of the Church from which their forefathers wandered. Now that Catholic countries are falling away from their unreasoning and slavish allegiance to the Papacy, he aims at propping up its failing power by converts from outside. He tries to convert them by argument and persuasion, and ends by urging the one claim on which all the pretensions of the Church are based, and which is beyond all argument—her Divine origin and her position as the unique depositary of the means of salvation. He begins by an appeal and ends by what is practically a denunciation.

This remarkable document will have about as much effect on the mass of Protestants throughout Europe as Queen ISABELLA'S proclamation is likely to have upon her rebellious subjects. It is in England, and England alone, that any serious result is even possible, and it is evidently with an eye to that country that it has been especially directed. But even in England the effect can at the utmost be very slight. The Anglican Church, it is true, contains a certain number of both clergy and laity whose doctrines approximate closely, in many respects, to those held by the Roman Catholic Church, and many of whom are already on the brink of secession to Rome. But they are few in number, and restricted to a limited class, and their secession would only consolidate the Anglican Church on its present Protestant basis. The "Apostolic Letter," it seems to us, can only be taken as an evidence of the decay of the arbitary sway which the Papacy once exercised over thrones and nations, and a virtual admission that the Roman Catholic Church, like other religious bodies, must depend on its own claims upon the minds and faith of mankind rather than on civil authority and material force. But PIUS IX. evidently feels some difficulty in adapting himself to circumstances, and his first essay in missionary work is far from happy. He cannot quite forget the days when Emperors and Kings were ready to register humbly the absolute decrees of the Pontiff, and it is hard for him to descend at once to mere exhortation.

MINOR TOPICS.

At the great Republican meeting in this City last evening, Hon. Mr. BREWSTER, of Pennsylvania, made a memorable statement. He said that President GRANT (for we may speak thus of our candidate) recently addressed a friend in these words: "This much I wish, and *I declare this to be my policy*: That such a degree of peace and tranquillity shall exist in this country, that a man may speak his mind in any part of our great land, and that without molestation or hindrance." Here, then, is one fundamental and vital point of the policy of our next President. It is a golden "plank" for a Presidential platform.

The features of Wall-street dealings yesterday were a sharp rise in the price of Money and a severe decline in Fund and Stock values, and all the result of a determined effort on the part of certain street operators, partly with a speculative aim, but, in no inconsiderable degree, with a view to political effect. The Money market was manipulated so skillfully as to seriously diminish the available supply, and to suddenly advance the rate of temporary aid to even the best borrowers to the full legal figure of seven per cent. It was positively asserted that three or four City banks had lent themselves to further this discreditable and embarrassing movement. The Public Funds were hammered down ⅛ to 1¼ per cent., chiefly by *short* sellers outside of the regular Government firms—all the more prominent of which very plainly and very justly denounced the raid on the national credit as represented in the open market by the funded obligations of the Government. It was generally believed that this attack on the market value of the national securities was designed, in part, to promote a political scheme, in the interest of the party of repudiation.

At an election riot in the Fourth Ward last year, JEREMIAH HARTIGAN, one of the "dead rabbits" of the Sixth Ward, shot a political opponent named DANIEL FRIEL, killing him instantly. Through party consideration the assassin was permitted to plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and Judge RUSSEL discharged him upon the payment of merely a nominal fine. That this leniency was ill-timed has since been fully proved by the conduct of HARTIGAN, who recently has been twice arrested for violent assaults, each time escaping punishment, and who now for a fourth time is in the hands of the officers. His last offence was the murder of a woman in Mulberry-street, a few evenings since. The chances are, with such antecedents, that the ruffian will again be set at liberty. The Democratic Party in this City has a great deal to answer for in countenancing and sparing criminals like him we have mentioned.

For some reason or other, the Democrats have failed to bring out as speakers before Northern audiences, the prominent Southern friends of SEYMOUR, who some time ago promised to be the leaders of the campaign. We think the Republicans and friends of GRANT might very well invite to their platform Gen. LONGSTREET, who is now in this City. SEYMOUR seems to be afraid of his Southern friends, but Gen. GRANT is not.

While France, Italy, England and Portugal are putting forward nominees for the Crown of Castile and Arragon, we think that this great continental Republic is entitled to mention a nominee. We believe that Gen. MCCLELLAN is a better name than has yet been heard of in Spain, and, if accepted by the Junta, he would at once entrench himself at Madrid and in the Spanish heart, in a style that would make the enemy hopeless of attack.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has told the Southern Democrats more political truths, during the short time he has been among them, than they have heard from Democratic lips for the last seven years. It would not be easy for a man bearing that name, still less for one of that family, to flatter old Southern slaveholders or to say anything to encourage them in their effort to restore the old oligarchy which slavery built up. But it is pretty clear that his speeches will be quite wasted so far as this election is concerned. They won't help SEYMOUR and BLAIR in the least—not one whit more than do the murders, and cold-blooded assassinations by which the white race is demonstrating its "divine right" to rule. But if properly digested, they may be of a good deal of service to the South after the election is over. If the Southern politicians will only accept as true and wise the counsel of their invited guest, after Gen. GRANT becomes President, and act upon it, they can prepare the way for their own restoration to peace and prosperity, much more effectually than by the means which at present they seem to prefer. We hope the reports of these speeches will be preserved and extensively circulated in the Southern States.

Mr. DISRAELI'S warnings against Popish encroachments in England seem to be not only unheeded by the English Liberals, but laughed and scoffed at; and his guardianship over Protestantism is ridiculed as a political trick calculated to excite only disgust. Nearly the entire Press of Great Britain handle the Premier with great severity for the language of his late manifesto.

One of our Indiana correspondents furnishes an account of the election in that State last week. The frauds of the Democracy were of the most glaring character; but it seems the Republicans are determined they shall not reap their profits.

The Pope is greatly troubled about the Spanish revolution, and he lately delivered a memorandum to the Cardinals to pray for the Queen and her triumph over revolution. For a time the Pope was hopeful; he even went so far as to make some jokes about the revolutionary leaders, and he said to some prelates: "Never doubt, my children, that this movement will be crushed." His Holiness, however, seems to be doomed to disappointment; and the recent measures of the Junta will doubtless soon compel him to launch the thunderbolts of the Church against the Spanish Liberals, as he has already launched them against the Italian and Austrian Liberals. But, alas for him, they have lost their power.

Hardly a day passes of late but some policeman is hauled up before the courts and punished for assaulting citizens. On Wednesday last two officers were peremptorily dismissed from the force by the Commissioners in open court; on Thursday a roundsman was sentenced to two months in the Penitentiary for assaulting a woman; and on Monday of this week Judge CURTIS, in the Marine Court, applied the law to Policeman GALLERY for assaulting a woman—sentencing him to $50 damages and $25 allowance, beside the regular costs. In passing this sentence, Judge CURTIS followed the example of Judge DOWLING last week, in delivering some severe but admirable remarks as to the duties of the Police. There is no doubt that these examples were greatly needed.

The Spanish Junta have maintained order throughout the country during the revolutionary upheaval by great severity against disturbers of the peace. Marauders and plunderers have been everywhere shot without mercy. This course of the Junta has proved a great element of power and success, and is a striking proof of the sagacity that has controlled the revolution

We had news from Rio Janeiro by way of Lisbon, the other day, that the Brazilian army had captured another important stronghold of the Paraguayans—the position at the mouth of the Tebicuary River; and it was also reported that President LOPEZ, of Paraguay, had fled to the interior, abandoning his capital. One of the conditions which Brazil has imposed upon Paraguay in the present war is that President LOPEZ shall be expelled from power and from the Territory of Paraguay. The South American news by way of Lisbon is always strongly colored in favor of Brazil; but if LOPEZ has actually decamped from his army and capital, it will be easy to bring about peace.

The Spaniards are considering the claims of a lot of boys to the vacant throne of ISABELLA II.,—such lads as ALFRED, of England; AOSTA, of Italy, and GIRGENTI, of Bourbondom. What they want is, not a boy, but a man experienced in the arts of government, a man with a historical name, and a man who would defend their Constitution. There is no living man so well fitted for the place as ANDREW, of Washington. He understands revolutions, politics, governments, and policies; and would teach the Spaniards both the law and the gospel, in one easy lesson.

The Pope's Nuncio at Paris has been instructed to urge the dethroned Spanish Queen to take refuge at Rome, where the Palace of the Quirinal has been prepared for her reception. Of course the Paris papers are anxious to know whether she will insist upon Señor MARFORI, from whom she is inseparable, accompanying her to the Quirinal. As for her husband, he is only laughed at in this connection, and we are reminded of the severe etiquette of the Spanish Court, by which it is laid down than when a King of Spain wishes to enter the Queen's chamber at night, he must glide along the corridors in slippers, a black mantle thrown over his shoulder, a leathern bottle under his arm, a dark lantern in one hand, and a naked sword in the other. In the meantime it is stated that one of the first acts of the new Government will be to pass a decree declaring Her Majesty's children bastard and incapable of reigning.

In the opening lecture of the law course at Columbia College, on Monday night, Prof. LIEBER made an assault upon the Grecian bend. But we are afraid the learned Professor has not studied the subject as profoundly as he might have done, for he said it gave to the human form a "peculiar combination of graceless curves," when he might have known, by observation, and the Minor Topics, that, instead of a combination of corporeal curves, it is merely an arrangement of costume.

We see that a movement is on foot to secure the suffrage for young men at the age of eighteen. Better wait a little. When the negroes, and women and aliens have been taken care of it will be time enough to look after lisping infancy. The boys can wait.

It is refreshing to a disinterested observer to notice how the "red-hot" Democrats have cooled down since the October showers. After the great hail-storm in November they will be nicely cooled off, and will feel all the better for it.

THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, which meets four times a year for discussion and to compare notes in regard to the health of their various localities, &c., convened yesterday, 20th inst., at Morrisania, and were the guests of Drs. HORTON and MELIUS, who gave them liberal entertainment.

The Fall Movements in Real Estate.

Within a few weeks from the present date the sales of real estate for the season will be at an end. The season has been a good one for the brokers and auctioneers, the amount of property disposed of having been unusually large, while the prices obtained have been from 10 to 20 per cent. over those of last year. From the 1st of April to the 30th of September, 2,874 transfers of real estate were recorded in this county, the value of the property thus transferred being $90,864,934. Of auction sales during the same period there were 2,237, at which property to the amount of $11,200,704 was disposed of. In Brooklyn, too, the sales have been numerous, though principally of small lots of property, the value of the 5,873 transfers made during the six months ending on the 1st of September being only $28,868,317.

One of the features of the present season has been the number of old estates brought into the market, the owners being doubtless influenced by the high prices to be obtained. The Dyckman estate, at the north end of this island, comprising some 128 acres, and being the largest lot of land on the island ever offered for sale at one time at auction, brought prices in excess of the most sanguine expectations of the owners. In fact, when property, which a few years ago would only have been thought of as suitable for agricultural purposes, brings $7,000 per acre, we may well wonder when and where the increase in the value of real estate on this island is to stop. In Jersey, too, large quantities of property are being disposed of, and although, of course, the prices obtained are far below those paid for land in New-York, yet they are far in advance of what might have been expected. A few days ago the Kingsland estate, which has belonged to the family of that name for nearly two centuries, was put up at auction, and rapidly disposed of at $200 per lot and upward. Around Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the value of land has risen many hundred per cent., and in all probability will continue to rise for a long time to come. Here is as good a field for investment and speculation as was offered when our own Central Park was laid out.

It is often asked who are the buyers at the large auction sales which take place periodically in this City. A very little observation will show that they are what are generally termed speculators. They have no intention whatever of improving the property purchased, but of holding on to it, and waiting until they can sell again at an advance. This statement, of course, does not apply to all the purchasers. One of the most valuable lots sold during the season, the Barnum's Museum property in Broadway, is already being improved, and will shortly be covered with handsome and costly buildings. At the out-of-town auction sales the purchasers are of an entirely different class. These are generally *bona fide* sales, and the purchasers buy with the intention of improving the property, if not at once at some future time.

The bricklayers' strike has no doubt had some effect in retarding the sale of real estate. During June and July, as already stated in the TIMES, plans were handed in to the office for the inspection of buildings at the rate of six and seven per day. Since the strike they have fallen off to one and two per day. Up to Oct. 15, last year, the number of plans handed in amounted to 1,004; this year the number is 777. So soon as the buildings now going up are finished, operations for the season will be at an end.

Whether real estate on this island will continue to advance in price in the same ratio that it has done within the last three years, is a question which many are anxious to solve. There is no doubt that a large quantity of valuable property is now in the hands of speculators, and much depends on how long they can afford to retain it. Should there be any great stringency in the money market, and mortgages be called in, a large quantity of real estate would have to be sold for what it would bring, and prices would suffer accordingly. On the other hand, many real estate dealers think, or at least profess to think, that property is only now appreciating to its true value and that it has been hitherto very much underestimated. Time alone can show which opinion is the right one.

It must not be forgotten that while real estate above the City Hall is rising in value, in Park-place and several parallel streets it is fast receding. Many buildings in these streets are empty and rents have depreciated fifty per cent. since 1866-7. It may well be that the prediction that the lower part of the City will again be occupied by private residences will be fulfilled.

PERSONAL.

Mr. WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE, editor of the *Soldiers' Friend*, claims the authorship of the famous poem entitled "Tear Down the Flaunting Lie," which has been generally attributed to the late CHARLES G. HALPINE. Mr. BOURNE asserts that he sent the verses, anonymously, to the *Tribune* in 1854, in which paper it was published, with the heading changed from "Hail to the Stars and Stripes" to the "false" title by which it has become known.

Prof. ROBERT R. RAYMOND, of Brooklyn, the well-known Shakespearean reader, gave a private reading last evening before a select company at the house of Miss ALICE CARY. His selections were from "Othello" and "Henry IV.," and were finely rendered. This reading is preliminary to a course which Mr. RAYMOND is about to deliver in this city.

Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS, the enterprising publisher of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, sails for Europe to-day, with his wife, in search of health.

Mr. HENRY J. WINSER has prepared an interesting lecture, illustrated with maps, on the country traversed by the Pacific Railroad, which he will deliver next Thursday evening at Woodside, N. J. He will treat the subject philosophically and historically, enlivening the details with descriptions of frontier life, the Indians, and the incidents and observations of a trip which he made last June over the Union Pacific Railroad to a point seven hundred miles west of Omaha.

Musical.

REOPENING OF STEINWAY HALL.

Steinway Hall, the interior of which has been thoroughly remodeled during the Summer recess, will be reopened for the season on Saturday evening next, when a grand concert, under the leadership and with the coöperation of Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, will be given. The sale of reserved seats commences this day.

The Derby Atheneum.

An institution which promises to economize the means of the student, and to bring within the possibility of his possession great and precious works of art, is certainly a desideratum at the present day. Pressing as may be the needs of the physical man, it may be taken for granted that to an American no want is more insatiable than that of literature. He is essentially a reading and thinking being, and the pabulum he requires for his brain is as much a matter of daily necessity as anything for the body that comes from the butcher or the baker. The American Atheneum, which, to invited guests was opened last night and to the public will be opened to-day, is an association on a coöperative plan, designed to promote literature and art, by placing the products of each within easy reach of the community. It deals in books, pictures and works of art, and has an extremely handsome store and picture gallery at No. 680 Broadway. The practical management of the concern has been placed in the hands of Mr. H. W. DERBY, —a gentleman who has been long associated with such matters. At the Atheneum can be procured any work that has been published in the United States, whether costly or cheap; bound gorgeously or in simple paper covers. A large and interesting collection of English books is also on sale, together with a valuable series of engravings, knickknacks and fancy articles of every possible description. A very handsome and well-proportioned picture gallery has also been provided, containing a fine collection of works by eminent American and other artists. These are partly for sale. The majority, however, represent the prices which every four or six months will be awarded to the members of the Association. This result, as we have hinted, is brought about by coöperation. Any one desirous of becoming a member purchases books, stationery, or any other article offered for sale, and for every five dollars thus expended is entitled to a certificate of membership. If he spends ten dollars he receives two tickets, and so on. The membership thus obtained entitles the owner to a share in the distribution of the art property of the Association, the aggregate value of which will be $100,000. The gain is a clear one, inasmuch as the articles marked for sale are offered at the cheapest rates, and could not be procured elsewhere for less; and it matters not what the character of the book, for the Atheneum supplies everything. For the rest, it is only necessary to explain that the Association, like some insurance offices, divides its profits among its members, and these profits it puts into pictures, engravings and other objects of art. It is not doubted that with the capital of the Association, and its energetic direction, sufficient sales will be made within a period of four months to justify the distribution of the first gallery of paintings, engravings, &c., amounting, as we have said, to $100,000. The attention of students and of all who use books may well be directed to this Association, which, while it demands nothing, offers a decided boon and bonus, and directly and practically assists in the promulgation of art.

There are several important pictures in the present collection to which we shall hereafter refer.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Binckley's Famous Report—The Conspiracy Against Mr. Rollins—The Overland Mails.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Retrenchment Committee is to assemble at the Astor House, New-York, to-morrow. It is expected that they will then be put in possession of a copy of BINCKLEY'S famous report to the President on his doings in New-York, in which he snubs the Attorney-General, denounces the Secretary of the Treasury, and charges District-Attorney COURTNEY with corruption and crime. BINCKLEY still avoids the Committee.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST MR. ROLLINS.

The disappointed candidates for Commissioner ROLLINS' shoes are still at work in their disreputable business. Another attempt is now being made in New-York to get up a series of affidavits which will justify the President in suspending Mr. ROLLINS. BURBRIGE, one of the candidates, is said to be aiding in the matter. He has been an applicant for all the old clothes and cold victuals of the present Administration, and has completely sunk a tolerably fair military reputation in the character of a political mendicant.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Postmaster-General RANDALL and Assistant Postmaster-General MCLELLAN are now in New-York City, arranging for the transportation of the California mails overland between the termini of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. They will probably complete the arrangements and return here to-morrow, and hereafter the mails will be transported overland regularly.

THE STATIONERY CONTRACT.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives, Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, has awarded the contract for stationery for the third session of the Fortieth Congress to Messrs. FRENCH & RICHARDSON, with others of this city.

LIFE OF MR. JOHNSON.

Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, the novelist, is preparing to eclipse all her previous efforts in the line of romance by writing a life of ANDREW JOHNSON, the manuscript of which is now nearly all in the hands of a New-York publisher.

MILITARY.

The Secretary of War has ordered that the headquarters of the Fifth United States Artillery be transferred from Richmond, Va., to Fort Jefferson, Fla.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

THE VACANT BRIGADIER-GENERALSHIP.

Quite a large number of applications have been made for the office of Brigadier-General in the United States army, made vacant by the retirement of Gen. HOOKER. Among the applicants are several civilians who were officers of the volunteer army during the late war. The probability is that Colonel and Brevet Major-Gen. STONEMAN, now commanding the First Military District, will be appointed to that position.

REVENUE SUPERVISORS.

There are no present indications of any further appointments of Supervisors of Internal Revenue beyond the three gentlemen who have already received their commissions and whose names have been published. There has been no action taken by the Secretary upon the Commissioners' nominations.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Very few official dispatches have been received in this city recently relative to the Indian war on the Plains. The army is known to be on the move and in active pursuit of the hostile tribes, but no dispatches concerning its movements have been received at headquarters here for two or three days.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS.

A torchlight procession paraded the streets tonight in honor of the recent Republican triumphs. Several disturbances occurred along the line of march, in which two members of the Police force of this District were severely beaten in endeavoring to preserve order. The disorderly parties were negroes separate from the procession, and the immediate cause of the difficulties was an attempt to demolish the fruit stands along Pennsylvania-avenue when the parade was in progress. Officer RATH was struck several times with a club near the Treasury Department, while attempting to arrest one of the disorderly parties. Another officer of the Police was severely beaten in the First Ward while engaged in a similar duty. The reports of riotous conduct soon reached the Police headquarters, and Major RICHARDS was promptly on hand to prevent further disturbances. At this hour, 11:30 o'clock, there are no further reports of difficulty. The wounded officers have received medical attention, and are doing well.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day:

Storekeepers—Jos. Billings, Third District of Ohio; George W. Downey, Nevada; F. A. Crawford, Oregon; John E. Dabarry, Ninth Ohio; Thomas Robinson, Twenty-third New-York; James Hanly, Third New-York; O. H. Ferris, Ninth New-York; George W. Perry, Second Wisconsin; Michael Sullivan and John Carrington, First Pennsylvania; H. Block, Fifth Kentucky; A. G. Redway and Charles D. Vagin, Idaho; R. J. Miller, Eighth Pennsylvania; R. A. Cronin, First Pennsylvania; Christian Pfohler, Fifteenth Pennsylvania.

Gaugers—Samuel C. Brannin, George Capron and C. C. Gillet, Second Wisconsin; Samuel R. Knapp and Leonard Hempstead, Third Connecticut; A. C. Lewin, Thirteenth Ohio; James Darst and John A. Tuttle, Third Illinois; Henry Weithoff, First Ohio; C. D. Wall, Eleventh Ohio; George D. Smith, First Illinois.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Excelsior Club of the Seventh District

A meeting of this Club was held last evening at No. 711 Broadway, Col. DE COSTA presiding. An address was delivered by Mr. MCFARLAND, in which he said that he really did not see the necessity for the Club meetings being continued as the success of the Republican ticket was assured. However, he supposed meetings could be held for the purpose of exchanging congratulations.

Hon. JOHN R. FITCH was the next speaker. He gave a glowing description of what the country might expect when GRANT and COLFAX are elected, the Reconstruction acts put in force, and the public credit fully reëstablished.

The Club shortly afterward adjourned.

Mozart Hall County Convention—How They Gild the Pennsylvania Pill.

Pursuant to the call of the General Committee, the County Convention of the Mozart Hall Democracy met at their headquarters last evening, and organized by the election of GEORGE SHEA, Esq., as Chairman, and Messrs. JOHN MITCHELL and WILLIAM K. EDGERTON as Secretaries. A motion was carried that a committee of seven be appointed to offer a list of names of nominees for the consideration of the Convention at its next meeting, and Messrs. McCoole, Cornell, O'Callahan, Heath, McLaughlin, Rosenberg and McCarty were appointed to act as such Committee. The following resolutions, offered by Mr. WM. V. LEE, Chairman of the General Committee, were adopted:

Resolved, That the recent State elections by the slender majorities of the Republican Party, though sustained by the temporary aids of political patronage and intimidation, clearly demonstrate the increasing disposition of the people to return the Government of the country into the time-honored guidance of the National Democratic Party, and thus the firmness of purpose and unconquerable will evinced by our party in those elections, declare, with great emphasis, that it still possesses, exempt from mutability and decay, that inherent power which made it for more than half a century the national organization through which and by which the people themselves directly ruled the Union in peace and prosperity.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention, in view of the comparatively small Republican majorities, and of the means by which those majorities were obtained, and our greatly increased vote, the Democratic Party can enter upon the approaching election with every reasonable assurance of continuing its governance in this municipality and regaining it throughout the State and nation.

Second Assembly District.

A regular meeting of the Second District Club took place last evening at the International Hotel, corner Chambers and William streets. The speakers were Messrs. D. Y. LYDDY, G. G. SMYTHE, ROBERT CROWE, and Capt. O'SHEA. There was a very good audience and much enthusiasm. A great many citizens of Irish birth were present.

Ninth Assembly District.

The Grant and Colfax Club of this District met at No. 10 Abingdon-square, last evening, and was well attended. Short addresses were made by a number of speakers, in which the glorious news from Maine, Pennsylvania, and Ohio were commented on, and greater successes still predicted.

The Meeting of the War Democracy—Threatened Breach of the Peace.

Superintendent KENNEDY, of the Metropolitan Police, having received information that an attempt would be made to break up the meeting of the War Democrats, to be held at Cooper Institute to-night, an order was issued, through Inspector DILKS, concentrating a force of 200 policemen at the building and in the immediate vicinity. This force, it is expected, will be sufficient to prevent any disturbance.

Nominations.

In the First District last evening, Mr. BARTHOLOMEW GRIFFIN was nominated by the Radical Republican Convention for candidate for the Assembly.

The Constitutional Union Convention of the Sixth Congressional District met last night and nominated S. S. COX by acclamation.

The Radical Republicans of the Seventh District met at No. 21 Avenue D, and balloted for the nominee for Congress. On the first ballot STEPHEN N. WRIGHT received five votes, Mr. KNAPP six, and Gen. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY thirteen. The Chairman thereupon announced that Gen. PINCKNEY was the candidate, and his nomination was made unanimous.

The Ninth Assembly District Radical Republican Convention met last night, and after taking about twenty ballots and three recesses, succeeded in nominating J. SOLIS RITTERBAND as their candidate for Assembly. NORMAN STRATTON was largely supported by the Convention.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Radical Republican Nominating Convention met at Washington Hall, Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, last evening, and nominated ROBERT C. BROWN as their candidate for Member of Assembly.

Miscellaneous Political Items.

The German Republicans of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, Brooklyn, last evening held a large mass meeting at the intersection of Grand and Leonard streets, E. D. Mr. SOLOMON SPITZEN presided and addressed the meeting at length, and was followed by SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN and others.

The official returns of the charter election in Newark gives the total vote for Aldermen as follows: Republicans, 8,307; Democrats, 7,704; Republican majority, 351.

The friends of GRANT and COLFAX held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Manorville, Suffolk County, on Monday evening. Eloquent and effective addresses were delivered by Hon. FOLGER P. LOVEGROVE and Col. BENJ. A. WILLIS, of New-York City. Old Suffolk is right. Set her down 600 majority for GRANT and GRISWOLD.

A number of the Irish citizens of Jersey City met in the Sixth Ward on Monday night and organized an Irish Republican Club, by the election of the following officers: President, JOHN MAXWELL; Vice-President, JOHN MCCARTY; Secretary, EDWARD RIDGEWAY. About forty members have signed their names to the roll, and pledged themselves to support none but the regular Republican candidates.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Excelsior Club, Seventh Assembly District, Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue, was held last evening at their headquarters, No. 811 Broadway, and speeches were delivered by DANIEL MCFARLAND, Esq., and Hon. J. R. FITCH, who were frequently applauded, and Mr. ROTHELL sung some national airs amid most enthusiastic cheering. This was a meeting of unusual interest, and twenty new members were added to the list. The President, Col. G. W. DE COSTA, was alive and stirring as usual.

A meeting of the Ninth Assembly District "Boys in Blue" was held at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square, last evening, the President, Col. JAMES NORVAL, presiding. Eloquent speeches were made by Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, JOHN RAFFERTY, Esq., and Major WILLARD BULLARD. Prof. J. H. POPE, of Wallack's Theatre, recited "The Wounded Soldier," "Sheridan's Ride," and "Barbara Freitchie," and received a well-merited applause. The Hoboken Glee Club sang some most excellent campaign songs.

Yorkville Campaign Club—Republican Rally at the Eighty-sixth-street Wigwam.

The Republican Wigwam in Eighty-sixth-street was crowded to excess by Yorkville Republicans last evening, to participate in a grand rally and jollification.

Hon. HORATIO P. ALLEN presided, and a large number of prominent Republicans occupied the platform.

The first speaker was CYRUS T. FROEL, Esq., who, after indulging in an elaborate and able speech on the aspects of the canvass up to the present time, said the time had now come to "push things," and not only defeat but annihilate the Democratic Party.

After a patriotic campaign air by a fine brass band, SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Esq., was introduced to make his maiden speech, and it was a most creditable effort. He recapitulated the action of the Chicago and the Tammany Conventions, contending that the Chicago Convention was composed of loyal men, who nominated loyal and honest men for their standard-bearers, while the Tammany Convention was composed of disloyal men, and nominated disloyal men upon a dishonest platform. He then illustrated the proposition that poor men should support the party who intended honestly to meet its bonded debt, by an exhaustive exposition of the principles upon which savings banks were conducted and the manner in which the interests of the millions of poor depositors were connected with the honest meeting of our Government's obligations. He contended that the election of SEYMOUR would be a condemnation of GRANT for taking part in an unjust war, and the debt of that (so-called) unjust war would soon be repudiated and the Southern debt assumed as a just one, and the people be taxed to pay it.

Mr. A. W. TENNEY was the next speaker. At the conclusion of his speech, W. E. PABOR read an appropriate original poem amid much applause, and the large audience separated with enthusiastic cheers for Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Nebraska, and the national and State nominees.

GENEROUS OFFER.—We understand that the proprietor of Ripley Female College, Poultney, Vt., offers to discount 50 per cent. from the bills of ten soldiers' daughters, in all common and solid branches for the balance of the scholastic year. The press will cheerfully give publicity to the above offer by copying.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"Things of the Past."

One of your machines has been used in my family nearly four years, and given entire satisfaction. There has been no expense for repairs. Has been used by quite a number of persons who had no previous experience with sewing-machines, and has been managed by all, without any trouble. For simplicity of construction and ease of management, there is no machine that can compare with the WILLCOX & GIBBS. A fair trial will convince any one that the two-threaded machines are only "things of the past"—for family use.—*Geo. E. Wilkins, Syracuse, N. Y.—Advt.*

The Peabody gold medal, recently completed by Messrs. STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., under direction of the State Department, with a copy of the resolutions passed by Congress, will be on exhibition to the public until FRIDAY, after which it will be shipped to its destination.—*Advertisement.*

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We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

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The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

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Offices, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company have removed to their New Store, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

DERBY—MASON.—At Trinity Church, Boston, on Thursday, Oct. 15, by Right Rev. Bishop Eastburn, Dr. HASKET DERBY to SARAH, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Mason, D. D.

HAYES—CECIL.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 20, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., CHARLES G. HAYES to EMELIA R., daughter of John R. Cecil, all of this City.

HILL—PETERS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, by Rev. Dr. Sawyer, FREDERICK M. HILL to IDA L. PETERS. No cards.

LORD—BOLTON.—On Thursday, Oct. 15, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., DANIEL LORD, Jr., of this City, to SILVIE LIVINGSTON, eldest daughter of William H. Bolton, Esq., of Brooklyn.

MCALLISTER—ARYMAR.—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, at St. George's Episcopal Church, Newburg, N. Y., by Rev. J. Brown, D. D., THOMAS MCALLISTER, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to GERTRUDE M., daughter of Capt. H. C. Arymar, of England.

TRENOR—HEDLEY.—In Milwaukee, on Thursday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Dr. Ashley, of St. James' Church, HENRY H. TRENOR, of New-York, to CATHERINE ADELINE, only daughter of the late John R. Hedley, of New-York City.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

DIED.

CROWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Oct. 19, Mrs. SOPHIA CROWELL, widow of the late Asa Crowell, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends of the families of her sons, Stephen, Alden S., Edgar W. Crowell, and of her son-in-law, Henry Collins, are invited to attend her funeral from No. 102 Montague-st., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

DEERING.—On Saturday, Oct. 17, at Fresh Pond, L. I., WILLIAM DEERING, in the 71st year of his age.

ELY.—At New-York, on Monday, Oct. 19, AUGUSTA P., wife of Moses Ely, and daughter of Rev. John Brown, D. D., Rector of St. George's Parish, Newburg, N. Y.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. George's Church, Newburg, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FORMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 19, CATHARINE ANN FORMAN, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends and those of her brother-in-law, James Quackinbush, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 343 West 18th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Wednesday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MACFARLAN.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 18, of disease of the heart, on board the steamer *Drew*, MARY ANN, wife of William W. MacFarlan, and daughter of the late Frederick L. Vultee, of this City.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 169 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FERRY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 20, at No. 25 West 18th-st., SARAH BOOTH, wife E. Leroy Ferry, and eldest daughter of the late Hon. Reuben Booth, of Danbury, Conn., aged 46 years.

Funeral services at St. James' Church, Danbury, Conn., on Friday, the 23d inst., on arrival of the morning train. Cars leave New-Haven Depot at 7 A. M., returning at 4½ P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PEARCE.—At Fairmount, West Farms, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, MARY PEARCE, widow of John Pearce, aged 74 years, 5 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 3½ P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Conklin, at Fairmount. Trains leave 26th-st., Harlem Railroad, for Tremont at 2¼ P. M.

VANDERBILT.—On Monday, Oct. 19, Capt. OLIVER VANDERBILT, aged 74 years, 4 months and 24 days.

Services at his late residence, No. 193 Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) on Wednesday morning, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock, and at the Moravian Church, Newdorp, Staten Island, at 2½ P. M. Train connects with the 1 P. M. boat from New-York.

WHITE.—At Plymouth, Mass., on Thursday, Oct. 15, Mrs. MARCIA WHITE, daughter of the late Hon. Judge Davis, of Boston, aged 78 years.

☞ The funeral of Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. J. SLEMMER, U. S. A., will take place from the residence of his father, Adam Slemmer, Esq., Sweeds-st., Norristown, Penn., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 11 o'clock, to proceed to St. John's (Episcopal) Church. All friends are invited to be present without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. DILLENBACK

ON THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC SORE THROAT, CALLED BY MEDICAL WRITERS FOLLICULAR INFLAMMATION.

In the treatment of chronic sore throat, like catarrh, bronchitis, asthma and consumption, inhalation is our sheet-anchor of hope. Instead of the cruel and barbarous custom, so long practiced, of thrusting a whalebone and sponge into the throat and larynx, to reach the difficulty, we can, by the simple process of inhalation, laden with the power of cure, reach the whole extent of the diseased mucous surfaces, not only of the throat, the larynx, the bronchial tubes, but the minutest air cells in the lungs can be medicated in the most gentle and direct manner, so that even a child may receive the remedies without unpleasantness or inconvenience. The instrument which, to a great extent, we have employed for this purpose in all chronic diseases of the throat and air passages is the "Atomizer" or "Spray Producer," as it is sometimes called. By means of this beautiful and ingeniously contrived apparatus, every soluble substance in the materia medica is capable of being converted into a fine spray or mist, and may be inhaled into the lungs by the most delicate with as much ease and facility as one would breathe common air itself. And when we wish to charge the atmosphere of the room in which the patient passes his sleeping hours, it may readily be done with this apparatus in six or eight minutes, producing a medicated atmosphere of the desired strength and quality adapted to any condition. And in the case of small children not old enough to use the inhale, it may be very advantageously employed. From many years of observation and practical experience in the operations and workings of this peculiar method, we feel that we cannot over-estimate its transcendent importance. In all forms of sore throat, laryngeal and bronchial diseases it seldom fails to break up the disease in a comparatively short time, and a cure is established when all other means and systems have been applied in vain. And that it has been effectual in restoring some of the most formidable cases of consumption when the ordinary modes of cure have been abandoned, we are abundantly prepared to show by the most conclusive testimony.

Dr. DILLENBACK can be consulted at his New-York office, No. 860 Broadway, corner of 17th-st. and Union-square, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 22 and 23, and on the same days in each successive week.

All letters of consultation or advice should be addressed to H. P. DILLENBACK, M. D., No. 3 Bulfinch-st., Boston.

DR. SCHENCK.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, has a large and commodious suite of Rooms at No. 32 Bond-street, New-York, where he will be, professionally, on TUESDAY, Oct. 27, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Every person complaining with Consumption, or any disease leading to it, is invited to call on him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the charge is $5.

Dr. SCHENCK can explain to patients very correctly the stage of their disease, and how to use his medicines, namely, his PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, without the use of the Respirometer; but by it he can tell exactly how far the lungs are gone, and what part also: whether it is Tuberculous, Pulmonary, Bronchial or Dyspeptic Consumption, or whether it is merely an ulcerated throat and catarrh, or from Liver Complaint.

His medicines have full directions, so any one can take them without seeing him; but if they live near by, and are well enough, it is best to see him. All three of his medicines are required in nearly every case of lung disease, for it is impossible to cure consumption unless the stomach and liver are kept in perfect order. To get lungs in a healing condition the stomach must be cleansed, and an appetite for good, rich food created so as to make good blood, before the lungs will begin to heal; then the chills and night sweats will stop, and the expectoration become free and easy.

He keeps a full supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

Sold by Druggists generally.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS—New styles, just received. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—New styles. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PATRONS OF LITERATURE AND ART.

THE DERBY ATHENÆUM,

AN ASSOCIATION DESIGNED TO PROMOTE LITERATURE AND ART.

This Association has been formed for the dissemination throughout the country of the standard productions of Literature, as well as Artistic Works of the highest class. It is proposed to assist the progress of our national knowledge, and to elevate our national taste, by a partial application of those principles which have generally insured the success of all coöperative and business Unions.

GENERAL PLAN.

With a view of making the Athenæum a thorough and at the same time a permanent success, the following plan has been adopted, and is submitted to the public in full confidence that it cannot fail to receive their unhesitating sanction and support:

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ATHENÆUM will be under the direction and immediate supervision of Mr. H. W. DERBY, its Business Superintendent, and council of five of its most prominent members.

A commodious and spacious book store, with art galleries adjoining, has been established by the Association at

NO. 680 BROADWAY,

in which the most valuable and prominent publications, in every branch of general literature and the sciences, with all the leading American periodicals, will be sold at their publishers' lowest retail price, as well as stationery, paintings, engravings and other artistic works of the highest class.

In addition to this, each purchaser of goods to an amount of $5 will be presented with a receipt therefor, and another receipt for each additional like amount, which receipts will entitle him to an undivided interest or ownership in the several works of art designed for

DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution will be made in a method to be determined upon hereafter, and at a time not later than

FOUR MONTHS,

of which distribution, each purchaser shall have notice. The purchasers of the goods sold by the Athenæum, it will be observed, do not and are not permitted to pay nor contract to pay any valuable consideration for the receipt entitling them to their interest in the property to be distributed—as the goods are sold at the lowest retail prices, and the distribution will be among the holders of the receipts, and to be conducted by themselves.

FREE EXHIBITION.

In order that the public may judge of the value and high order of the paintings and other works of art which will be given to the purchasers at the first distribution, they have been placed upon free exhibition at the

GALLERIES OF THE ATHENÆUM,

the actual value of which is over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

THESE WORKS REPRESENT MOST OF THE LEADING NAMES IN AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ART.

It may, therefore, be at once seen that every purchaser will not only receive directly a full value for his money in the books or other goods purchased, but at the same time have an undivided interest or right of ownership for every five dollars' worth purchased, on which he may receive one of the costly works of art now on exhibition.

No person is limited to a single receipt of ownership, but can receive two or more, according to the amount of his purchases.

Buyers of books will see the advantage to them by making their purchases from the Athenæum, which is ready to supply any and every work published in the United States at the present time, as they receive, on so doing, an ownership receipt each time their purchase amounts to five dollars.

THE PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS,

Colleges and Public Libraries will, it is believed, readily perceive the advantage derivable to their institutions by purchasing of the Athenæum, as they, in common with the general purchaser, will, in addition to their purchases made at the lowest cash price, become the actual

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in every portion of our country, at the same time ornamenting their homes with the finest works of Art and choicest Literature.

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which embrace the largest variety of the choicest English and American Books for sale at retail in this City, furnished, with all other information desired, on application. Particular attention is invited to the Rich Illustrated Works, fine Library Editions of Standard Authors, elegant Bibles and Prayer Books, and a large assortment of Rare Juvenile Books.

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It is the determination to make the ATHENÆUM an attractive and popular centre for the distribution of Books and Works of Art at retail only.

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Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh successfully treated by medicated inhalations.

By H. P. DILLENBACK, M. D.

Octavo volume, 236 pages, colored lithographs and engravings. For sale by WM. WOOD & CO., New-York; LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, Philadelphia. Price $3; sent free on receipt of price.

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As a preventive to those who have weak lungs, and are hereditarily predisposed to consumption, the chapter on "Respiratory Exercise" alone is well worth the price of the book.

Dr. DILLENBACK can be consulted at his New-York Office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th-st., on Thursday and Friday of every week.

MORE CLASS LEGISLATION!

DEMANDS OF THE PROTECTIONISTS!!!

The monthly public meeting of the American Free Trade League will be held at the Dodworth Studio Building, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS,

member of Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, will address the meeting in reference to new demands of the Protectionists, as embodied in bills already reported to Congress, which, if adopted, will greatly add to the present high cost of living, and be most injurious to the commercial and industrial interests of our whole country.

The League urges business men to attend the meeting, and judge for themselves how important are the questions involved in the proposed action of Congress.

David Dudley Field, Esq., will preside.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The public is respectfully invited to examine a working model of the celebrated machine invented by Cyrus Chambers, Jr., Esq., for the manufacture of bricks, which is now working successfully in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, and will soon be in operation at Fishkill, on the North River.

It may be seen each day at No. 42 Dey-st., and will be in operation each day from 12 to 3 o'clock.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

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PACKARD'S MONTHLY

FOR NOVEMBER

Will be ready for the public

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21,

and will contain the following table of contents:

WHAT SENDS YOUNG PEOPLE TO THE DEVIL. By OLIVER DYER.

CHILD MINSTRELS. By NATHAN D. URNER.

HUMORS OF A LECTURE TOUR. By OLIVE LOGAN.

THE LITERARY SOLACE OF BUSINESS MEN AND INTELLECTUAL WOMEN. By LOUIS GAYLORD CLARK.

A NEW DUTY OF THE HOUR. By EDWARD CARY.

HOW NEWSPAPERS ARE MADE (second article. By AMOS J. CUMMINGS.)

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY (a poem.) By B. S. BROOKS.

YOUR HOUSE (a poem.) By Mrs. M. A. KIDDER.

EDITORIALS, MISCELLANY, &c.

To be had of all newsdealers at 15 cents a copy. Subscription price One Dollar a year. Address, S. S. PACKARD.

HOLIDAY JOURNAL.—NEW NUMBER—FREE.

For the Holidays of 1868-9, containing a Christmas Story, Parlor Plays, Magic Sports, Odd Tricks, Queer Experiments, Problems, Puzzles, &c. 16 large pages, illustrated, SENT FREE. Address ADAMS & CO., Publishers, No. 25 Bromfield-st., Boston, Mass.

POLITICAL.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

MASS MEETING OF WAR DEMOCRATS IN FAVOR OF GEN. GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

Those of Democratic antecedents, who wish to retain the entire Union upon principles that are just;

Who believe that the debt incurred in suppressing the rebellion is a sacred obligation;

Who insist that the plighted faith of the nation shall not be violated, and that its name and credit shall not be disgraced;

Who desire to treat the States lately in rebellion with lenient justice, but who will not consent to surrender the Government to Southern rebels, still insisting that the rebellion was right, and still boasting of continued devotion to the "Lost Cause;"

Who are opposed to the repudiating doctrines of the New-York platform, and to the revolutionary manifesto of one of its candidates;

And who believe that peace, safety and prosperity for the whole country will be secured by the election of Gen. GRANT. All such are requested to meet at

THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 21,

at 8 o'clock.

The following gentlemen have been invited and will address the meeting:

Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Hon. HENRY G. STEBBINS,
Hon. HENRY NICOLL,
Hon. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING,
Hon. JAMES B. BELFORD, of Indiana.

NEW-YORK, October, 1868.

Henry Nicoll,	William F. Havemeyer,
Moses Taylor,	Charles A. Secor,
Edwards Pierrepont,	Francis B. Cutting,
James Hurry,	John W. Hamersley,
Frank Work,	Charles F. Blake,
William Cutting,	Henry G. Stebbins,
James W. Smith,	Zeno Secor,
Edward Weston,	William H. Webb,
Frederic De Billier,	C. V. S. Roosevelt,
Richard Berry,	Henry Meyer,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,	William H. Harbeck,
O. D. F. Grant,	Denis McCarthy,
David Babcock,	J. Q. Jones,
John W. Edmonds,	A. Morton Ferris,
H. Molton,	Isaac P. Martin,
Joseph Colwell,	Abraham R. Van Nest,
D. Randolph Martin,	Gerardus Boyce,
Frederick E. Westbrook,	Samuel Secor,
William H. Hays,	George T. Adee,
Prosper M. Wetmore,	George G. Sickles,
George Wilkes,	John Wheeler,
Levi A. Dowley,	Charles K. Graham,
John E. Work,	Effingham Townsend,
Peter Cooper,	Henry D. Ingalls,
John N. Hayward,	George B. Butler,
Thomas F. Carhart,	Edward R. Jones,
William Watson,	Edward Haight,
Henry Clews,	William P. Miller,
James H. Hall,	Joseph Seligman,
I. M. McJimsey,	Frederic Kuhne,
Dr. A. Jacoby,	James McCullough,
Dr. G. Krackowitzer,	William Kemble,
R. A. Whitthaus,	Samuel Sloan,
C. K. Garrison,	Henry Hilton,
Alex. T. Stewart,	Andrew Carrigan,

and many others.

IRISH WAR DEMOCRATS

Are invited to attend the meeting of War Democrats, to be held at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock, to indorse the nomination of Gen. U. S. GRANT. Stand near Clinton Hall has been assigned to them for the evening. Eminent Irish speakers will address the meeting.

DENIS F. BURKE, late Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vol.
DANIEL J. HOGAN, late Captain U. S. Vol.
FRANCIS PAGE, late Brevet Lieut.-Colonel 155th N. Y. Vol., Corcoran Legion.
JOHN NUGENT, late Captain 69th N. Y. Vol.
ROBERT LAFFIN, late Captain 69th N. Y. Vol.
DAVID H. LYNCH, late Captain 69th N. Y. Vol.

CENTRAL GRISWOLD AND CORNELL CAMPAIGN CLUB.—Meeting of the Executive Committee on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock, at Headquarters, 23d-st. and Broadway.

WM. P. ESTERBROOK, Chairman.

A. H. KEECH, J. J. O'BRIEN, Secretaries.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.

A regular meeting of the club will be held at their headquarters, No. 435 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1868, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Hon. CHARLES LEE ARMOUR, of Maryland,
Hon. JOHN H. WHITE,

will address the meeting.

The Union Glee Club will sing.

N. B. The reading room is open every evening, and the campaign papers of the day on hand.

WM. P. ESTERBROOK, President.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Secretary.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB AND BOYS IN BLUE, will meet at No. 161 8th-av., (corner 18th-st.,) on this (WEDNESDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock, to ratify the nomination of Hon. THOMAS E. STEWART for Representative in Congress, and Col. JOHN W. MARSHALL for Member of Assembly. Eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Pres. Nat. Union Rep. Ass.
JAMES HUNTER, Pres. Grant and Colfax Club.
NOBLE MCDONALD, Pres. Boys in Blue.
Secretaries—HENRY R. ADEE, C. G. ARCHIBALD, CLEMENT WEHMAN.

"PUSH THINGS!"

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB. GRAND RALLY! WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, corner 8th-av. and 34th-st. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. L. H. Chandler, Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, Hon. J. W. Culver, Jas. M. Thomson, J. Seaver Page, Isaac J. Oliver. Good singing. Front seats for ladies. AUSTIN A. FULLER, President.

ROBERT HOAG, J. TITUS DEYO, Secretaries.

UNION, HARMONY, VICTORY.—THE Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association will hold a grand Ratification Meeting at Washington Hall, 3d-av., near 126th-st., Harlem, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to ratify the National State and County nominations; and also the nominations of Dr. Francis A. Thomas for Congress. Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer, of Buffalo; Hon. Ingersoll Lockwood, Wm. Moran, Esq., of Philadelphia; and Charles H. Kitchell, Esq., will address the meeting. Wm. H. Pope, Esq., will recite "Sheridan's Ride." Music by the Brass Band. Singing by the Glee Club. Ladies are cordially invited. W. H. DE CAMP, President. JOHN NORTON, CHARLES CHILDS, Secretaries.

GRAND RALLY FOR GRANT, COLFAX AND GRISWOLD.—Mass meeting of the Eleventh District Grant and Colfax Club, at Ebbitts Hall, 33d-st., near Broadway, on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Addresses by Hon. JAS. A. BRIGGS, C. C. REYNOLDS, Esq., Hon. H. B. STANTON. A Glee Club will be present. Seats reserved for ladies.

C. C. PINCKNEY, President.

WM. H. MOUNTFORD, Secretary.

THE CLUB FRANCO-AMERICAIN (L'Union Republicaine) meets every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M., at No. 636 Broadway. Those in favor of Grant and Colfax, Griswold and Cornell are cordially invited to participate.

JOSEPH STRAUSS, President, Ex. C

JOSEPH RUBENTINE, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

REPUBLICAN UNION STATE COMMITTEE.

Headquarters Room 16, Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman.

JAMES TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21.

Ithaca, P. M.—Gov. Walter Harriman, Gen. John L. Swift, Massachusetts.
Elmira—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford.
Galway, P. M.—Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Hannibal, P. M.—Geo. L. Maynard, Gen. George W. Palmer.
Mount Vernon—Wm. H. Burleigh, Rev. William H. Boole.
Waddington—Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
Little Neck—Hon. Wm. Brown, of Kentucky, L. Bradford Prince.
Southold—H. P. Crozier.
Faberg—F. G. Gedney.
East New-York—Hon. James Wadsworth, Hon. H. B. Stanton.
West Hampton—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Pleasant Valley—Hon. Wm. I. Cornwell.
White's Corners—G. B. Stebbins, Esq., Michigan.
Little Lakes—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Bracketts' Bridge—Hon. A. D. Shaw.
Cobleskill—Hon. Butler G. Noble, James Kilbourn, Esq.
Bolivar—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, Ohio.
Watkins—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Brooklyn, Myrtle-av.—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Caledonia, P. M.—Hon. John J. Creswell, Maryland.
Brooklyn, over Post Office—Gen. E. W. Hincks.
New-York, 34th-st. and 8th-av.—Hon. L. H. Chandler, Virginia; J. E. Snodgrass.
Chestertown—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Seneca Falls—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
Huron—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Bradford—Major J. B. Davis.
Chateaugay—Dr. David Bell.
Peekskill—Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Binghamton—Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, Lieut.-Gov. J. C. Lee, of Ohio.
Lockport—Capt. Wm. H. Grace.
New-York, Tenth Ward Club Hall—F. De Wigne.
Phœnix—Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri; Hon. J. C. Churchill.
New-York, No. 475 3d-av.—Hon. Chas. Lee Armour, of Maryland.
Peekskill—Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine; Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Mount Vernon—Rev. Wm. H. Boole.
Preble—Col. E. B. Lansing.
Troy—Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Col. E. Montgomery.
Harlem—Hon. David Cross, of New-Hampshire; Wm. Moran, of Pennsylvania.
Ellicottville—Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, of Ohio.
Thurman—Hon. N. B. La Bau.
Goshen—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Stillwater—Chas. E. St. Clair, Esq.
North Chatham—Hon. Francis Silvester.
Ebbit Hall, New-York—Hon. James A. Briggs.
Port Chester—Major James Haggerty.
Hastings-on-Hudson—Hon. James O. Carter.
Clyde—Gen. James E. Garfield.
Delhi—Hon. W. K. Peck, Jr., of Connecticut.
Three Mile Bay—Hon. C. A. Foster, of Massachusetts.
Smithville—Joseph Sheldon, Esq., of Connecticut.
New-York Camp Griswold, 67th-st. and Broadway—Judge D. P. Tyler, V. B. Denslow, Esq.
Bucklin's Corners—J. W. Finney, Esq., of Michigan.
Forestville—L. W. Osborn, Esq.
Fredonia—G. B. Stebbins, of Michigan.
Red Hook—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.
Corning—Major James M. McNair.

THURSDAY, OCT. 22.

Port Richmond—Ethan Allen, Esq.
White Plains—Major James Haggerty, L. Bradford Prince.
Rome—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Brooklyn, Latimer Hall—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Syracuse—Gov. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire; Gen. J. L. Kilpatrick, Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa; Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio.
Good Ground—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Rochester—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford, Capt. Wm. H. Grace.
Mount Morris—Hon. John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland.
Jonesville, P. M.—Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Arthursburg—Hon. Wm. J. Cornwell.
Mabbettsville—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Eden—G. B. Stebbins, Esq.
Canton—Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
Highlands, P. M.—Hon. L. H. Chandler, Virginia; Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Mattituck—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Owego—Major-Gen. D. E. Sickles; Major-Gen. Alfred Pleasanton; Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, Ohio.
Newville—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Oriskany—F. G. Gedney, Esq.
Poland—A. D. Shaw, Esq.
New-York, Cooper Institute—Rev. L. H. King.
Hudson—Gen. N. P. Banks.
Morris—Hon. B. G. Noble.
Sodus, P. M.—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Painted Post—Major J. B. Davis.
Pulaski—Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri; Gen. Geo. W. Palmer, Daniel G. Fort, Esq.
Eminence—James Kilbourn, Esq.
Warsaw—Hon. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio.
Ilion—Gen. John L. Swift.
Morrisania—Hon. John M. Thomas, Maryland; John Rafferty, Esq.
Newburg—Hon. Lewis Barker, Maine.
Schroon Lake—Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Sing Sing—Hon. H. B. Stanton.
Virgil—Col. E. B. Lansing.
Port Jervis—Hon. John L. Stevens, Maine.
Nanuet—T. D. Adams, Esq.
Middletown—Hon. J. B. Belford, Indiana.
Highland Falls—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Victory Mills—Chas. E. St. Clair, Esq.
New-York, Brevoort Hall, 54th-st.—Gen. John M. Hall, of Nebraska; Robert Crowe, Esq.
Schodack Landing—Col. F. Montgomery.
New-York, Arcularius Hall—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq., Gen. J. L. Kiernan.
Fishkill Village—Gen. E. W. Hinks, of Massachusetts.
New-Rochelle—Col. Wm. Brown, of Kentucky.
Brooklyn Central Club—Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer, Hon. James A. Briggs.
Point Peninsula—Hon. C. A. Foster, of Massachusetts.
Claremount—Joseph Sheldon, Esq., of Connecticut.
Ripley—J. W. Finney, Esq., of Michigan.
Cherry Creek—L. W. Osborn, Esq.
Eden—G. B. Stebbins, of Michigan.
Lafayette—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.
Portageville—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
New-York, No. 21 Av. D—Hon. James Wadsworth, Judge E. Heistand, of Louisiana.
Whitestone—Hon. David Cross, of New-Hampshire.
River Head—J. J. Couch, Esq.
Millerton—Hon. Francis Sylvester.
Avoca—Major James M. McNair.

FRIDAY, OCT. 23.

Amsterdam—Gen. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire.
Homer—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Farmer Village—Major James Haggerty.
Fort Edward—Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Dobbs' Ferry—Major James Haggerty.
Poundridge—Gen. E. W. Hincks, of Massachusetts; Gen. T. B. Gates.
Albany—Gen. Judson L. Kilpatrick, Gen. J. A. Garfield, Gen. J. B. McKean, Hon. James M. Thayor, of Nebraska.
Gouverneur—Gen. Geo. H. Sharp.
Windham, P. M.—Hon. L. H. Chandler, of Virginia; Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Ontario—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Poughkeepsie—Rev. Wm. H. Boole.
Roslyn—L. Bradford Prince, Col. J. J. O'Connor.
New-York, No. 385 Bowery—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Bangall—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Stony Brook—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Van Hornsville—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Hawkinsville—F. G. Gedney, Esq.
Norway—Hon. A. D. Shaw.
Green Point Tent—Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer.
Dover Plains—Chas. E. St. Clair.
Far Rockaway—Robert Crowe, Esq.
Gilboa, P. M.—James Kilbourn, Esq.
Castile—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
Miller's Place—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Oswego—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford, Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa; Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri.
Bath—Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, of Ohio; Hon. John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland.
Ticonderoga—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Cuyler—Col. E. B. Lansing.
Franklin-square, Hempstead—F. De Wigne.
Unadilla—Hon. B. G. Noble.
Yonkers—V. B. Denslow, Esq.
Otisville—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Tomhannock—Col. F. Montgomery.
Tarrytown—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
National Club, New-York—Ethan Allen, Esq.
Westchester—Hon. John L. Thomas, of Maryland.
Trumansburg—Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Carthage—Hon. C. A. Foster, of Massachusetts.
Depauville—Joseph Sheldon, Esq., of Connecticut.
Cassadaga—L. W. Osborn, Esq.
Channingville—Prof. W. W. Hegeman.
Northfield, 2d District—Wm. H. Burleigh.
Haverstraw—Hon. Chas. Lee Armour, of Maryland.
Spencer—Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Hoosick—Hon. S. D. Culver, Capt. W. H. Grace.
Brewster—Hon. John L. Stevens, of Maine.
Hancock—Hon. J. B. Belford, of Indiana.
Hollowville—Hon. F. Sylvester.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

Watertown—Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford.
Milton—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
Batavia—Gen. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio; Hon. John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland.
Brooklyn, Academy of Music—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew; Hon. Wm. Brown, of Kentucky.
Moriah—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Hornellsville—Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton; Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Fabius, P. M.—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Middleburg—James Kilbourne, Esq.
College Point—Col. T. B. Thorp.
Attica—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, Ohio.
Mount Sinai—A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire.
Pine Plains—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Staatsburg—Hon. Wm. J. Cornwell.
Cairo—Hon. L. H. Chandler, Maine; Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Stillwater—Major A. M. Hancock, Maryland.
Starkville—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Delta—F. G. Gedney, Esq.
Amenia—Chas. E. St. Clair, Esq.
Rondout—Gen. N. P. Banks.
Walworth—Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut.
Sandy Creek—Gen. T. M. Hite, of Missouri.
Ogdensburg—Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe.
Schenectady—Gen. James B. McKean, Hon. David Cross, of New-Hampshire.
Cherry Valley—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Hicksville—F. Delvigne, Esq., L. Bradford Prince.
North Peterborough, P. M.—Col. F. Montgomery.
South Peterborough, Evening—Col. F. Montgomery.
Whitney's Point—Hon. George L. Maynard, Hon. J. B. Belford, of Indiana.
Astoria—George W. Hoxie, Esq.
Warwick—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Clifton, S. I.—Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer, Judge E. Heistand, of Louisiana.
Adams—Col. C. A. Foster, of Massachusetts.
Lafargeville—Joseph Sheldon, Esq., of Connecticut.
Sheridan—L. W. Osborne, Esq.
Johnstown—Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio; Hon. James M. Thayer, of Nebraska.
Argylle—Hon. S. D. Culver.
Dryden—F. M. Finch.
Danby—Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Cazenovia—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.
Livingston—Hon. F. Silvester.
Campville—Major James M. McNair.
Union Springs—Hon. Patrick Corbett.

MONDAY, OCT. 26.

Monroe—A. W. Tenney, Esq.
Brooklyn, E. D.—Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford.
Millerton—Hon. Charles L. Beale.
Flatbush—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Fairfield—James B. Jenkins, Esq.
Alexander—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Saratoga Springs—Hon. Patrick Corbett.
Brooklyn, over Post Office—Wm. H. Burleigh, Esq., Van Buren Denslow, Esq.
Olean—Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, Lieut.-Gov. J. C. Lee, of Ohio.
Glen Cove—Col. T. B. Thorpe, Col. J. J. O'Connor, L. Bradford Prince.
Pike—Gen. R. Brinckerhoff, of Ohio.
Albany—Major James Haggerty, Hon. James Lynch, of Louisiana.
Lewis—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Sing Sing—Hon. Mahlon Chance, of Ohio; Gen. E. W. Hincks, of Massachusetts.
Sloansville, P. M.—Col. F. Montgomery, James Kilbourn, Esq.
Carlisle, Evening—James Kilbourn.
Brooklyn, 15th Ward—Gen. Jas. L. Kiernan.
Fordham—Gen. D. F. Burke, D. R. Lyddy, Esq.
Frankfort—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Ludlowville—Hon. J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch, Esq.
Brooklyn (Eighteenth-street)—Hon. John L. Stevens, Maine; Robert Crowe, Esq.
Baldwinsville—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Chittenango—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa.

TUESDAY, OCT. 27.

Highland Falls—S. W. Fullerton, Esq.
Glenham—A. W. Tenney, Esq.
Amenia—Hon. Chas. L. Beale.
Yorkville—Geo. W. Hoxie, Esq.
Salisbury Corners—Jas. B. Jenkins.
Avoca, P. M.—Rev. B. I. Ives.
Chatham Four Corners—Hon. Patrick Corbett, Major O. M. Wilson, of Indiana.
Earlville—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Dunkirk—Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, Lieut.-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio.
Irvington—Major James Haggerty.
Keesville—Gen. John C. Caldwell, of Maine.
Catskill—Hon. Mahlon Chance.
Nyack—Hon. James A. Briggs.
West Dryden—Hon. J. H. Selkreg, F. M. Finch.
Hamilton—Gen. Jas. A. Garfield, of Ohio.
Woodbury—L. Bradford Prince.

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100 do ..b60 26
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10,000 do 71⅜
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10,000 do 97
5,000 Mar. Trust. 10s,
Utfs..... 67
13 Mech. Bank..... 114½
50 Fourth Nat. Bank. 105¾
100 Canton Co..... 50
100 Tenn. Coal Pf..... 35½
300 Mariposa Pref..... 25¾
100 West. U. T..... 36¾
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100 Q. M. Co..... 2¾
100 do ..b60 26
500 Sp. M. Coal, bet. call 40
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BRITANNIA.....Nov. 7 | IOWA.....Nov. 28
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And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

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FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
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MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
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THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Will leave SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
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Freight taken as low as by any other Line.
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UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 22.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Oct. 29.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Nov. 5.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamers
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 5,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

FOR MOBILE

VIA
FERNANDINA ROUTE,
EVERY SATURDAY.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the A 1 steamship
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. For freight or passage apply to
J. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & Co., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and South-west. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Thursday.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The elegant sidewheel steamer SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports procured from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 24
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL.....SATURDAY, Oct. 31
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY STEAMERS of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company via Panama.—The steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sails on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 M. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot Canal-st., until 4 P. M. on the day previous to steamer sailing.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Pier No. 42 North River. Freight Agents.

NOTICE.—SHIPPERS VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE FOR MOBILE AND FLORIDA PORTS.—The steamship GEORGIA is substituted in place of the steamer FLAG, of Saturday, Oct. 17. Shippers will note change of steamers on policies of insurance.
J. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare $2.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting with 6 and 11 P. M. trains on New-York Central, with 6 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with Troy without charge, on arrival at Albany, by steamboat SENECA.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 21st, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st, 11:30 A.M.
Thursday, 22d, 8 A. M.	Thursday, 22d, 12 M.
Friday, 23d, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, 23d, 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 24th, 1:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th, 12 M.
Tuesday, 27th, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th, 2 P. M.
Thursday, 29th, 2 P. M.	Friday, 30th, 7 A. M.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Glen Cove.—The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way-stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 8:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CHANGE OF TERMINI.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868,
the trains of this Company
will leave Jersey City for Piermont
by the Pavonia Ferry,
from the foot of Chambers-st., New-York,
as follows, (Sundays excepted:)
Leave at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Saturdays only at 12 midnight.
The 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.
OCT. 20, 1868.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 28 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st., at 8 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P.M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—SINGLY OR EN SUITE—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.

ROOMS TO LET.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms at No. 30 West 23d-st., consisting of parlor and four bedrooms, with bathroom on second floor, with private table; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, and two daughters (nineteen and six); as the gentleman's business takes him out of town daily the ladies would prefer an early dining hour; three rooms on second or third floor required, for which a fair price will be paid; preference given to a private family. Address, with terms, H. L., No. 91 Duane-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A second story front room, southern exposure, with board; house must be first-class; modern improvements; in a respectable neighborhood; price not to exceed $35 a week; location from 9th to 28th sts., between 4th and 6th avs.; references must be unexceptionable. Address BOARD, Box 182 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN or Jersey City, by a small family, gentleman, wife and two daughters, in a house with modern conveniences; three rooms required and good board. Address, stating location and terms, P., care of Belding, Bros. & Co., No. 325 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL front room, with rosewood and black walnut furniture, fire, gas, and board for two, only $25 a week; one for $18, and a nice hall-room, $8, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—AN UN-furnished or furnished front room on second floor to let, with board, to gentleman and wife; would let a bedroom with the above if desired; family private; convenient to the ferries. Apply at No. 190 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished front room, on third floor, with breakfast and dinner if desired, at reasonable terms; without board, $3 per week. Address S. M. F., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN AND their wives or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with elegantly furnished rooms and good board; location very pleasant; references exchanged. No. 200 2d-av., near 14th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house between the 5th and 6th avs., would accommodate a few persons with choice of rooms and unexceptionable table; reference given and required. Address H., Box No. 2,649 Post Office.

WANTED—SECOND-STORY FRONT AND hall room adjoining, with good plain board, for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; also, third-story front for a single lady. Address, with size of rooms and terms, ALEXANDER, No. 82 Beaver-st.

NO. 25 AMITY-ST.—ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen; all large and airy; house has all modern improvements; is just furnished new throughout, nothing second-hand; one room on first floor suitable for business; references exchanged.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—ONE OF THE most delightful and accessible locations in the City. First-class families and gentlemen can now secure fine suites and single rooms, with first-class board. Private table, if desired. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, BOARD with a private family residing below 25th-st.; breakfast by 8; dinner at or after 6; reference. Address, stating location and terms, NASSAU, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF A first-class house; all the improvements; other rooms, if required, with board. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av. Reference.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, will let a large second-story room, nicely furnished, to a single gentleman, with or without breakfast. No. 162 West 22d-st.

NO. 412 LEXINGTON-AV.—A FEW LA-dies or gentlemen can be nicely accommodated with pleasantly furnished rooms and excellent board. References exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A handsomely-furnished parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private table if desired; also very eligible rooms for a party of gentlemen.

NO. 35 WEST 24TH-ST.—A NICELY FUR-nished front parlor and bedroom on second floor, with board, between 5th and 6th avs., on reasonable terms.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of parlors on first floor, with bath and all improvements, without board; price $85 per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or single. House brown-stone and first-class in every particular. Small family of adults. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN'S family, consisting of six persons, in a pleasant part of the City; private family preferred. Address Post Office Box No. 4,195.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A PARLOR, ALSO other rooms on second and third floors, a few doors west of Broadway, near New-York Hotel. Address S. H. P., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS NEAR THE St. Cloud Hotel, 42d-st., with or without private table. Address EUROPEAN, care of H. Gear, No. 26 Barclay-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A few well-furnished rooms, with board, at No. 109 (new No.) West 13th-st., fourth house below 6th-av.; unexceptionable location; references exchanged.

NO. 47 EAST 25TH-ST., SECOND house from Madison-av., a beautifully-furnished, large front chamber, to let to one or two gentlemen, with or without full or partial board.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen without board, in a first-class house; choice location.

NO. 225 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FEW GENTLE-men can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board; dinner at 6 o'clock; also an elegant suite of front rooms.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRING a large front room, handsomely furnished, for the Winter; excellent table; location unexceptionable. Call or address No. 271 West 11th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor, and second floor front room, with or without board, in a private family, a few doors from the Coleman House; references required. No. 33 West 27th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE ENTIRE SEC-ond floor of a first-class house, with board; other rooms, if required; references. No. 2 West 15th-st., first house from 5th-av.

BOARD ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with good board; dinner 6½; near Wall and Fulton ferries; terms moderate. Apply at No. 127 Pierrepont-st.

THIRD HOUSE FROM UNION SQUARE—A suite of rooms, or entire floor, without board, for gentlemen only. No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for three adults, requiring three rooms; references exchanged; terms $30 to $40 per week, according to location of room. Address HOME, Box 121 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO first-class parties only a newly and handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, without board or with private table. No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 52 WEST 15TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR front room and bedroom, elegantly furnished, with superior table, for a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 120 WEST 44TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—Handsomely furnished rooms en suite or single, with or without board; terms moderate.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, second floor, to gentlemen only, without meals, or partial board if desired, at No. 108 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 26 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Thirty-five feet front, superb suite of apartments, with private table if preferred; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Pleasant rooms to rent, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF FUR-NISHED rooms to let, in a quiet house, at No. 878 Broadway.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—HANDSOME SEC-ond floor, with board; private bath; every convenience.

TO LET—IN A SMALL FAMILY, FURNISHED rooms with board; suitable for gentleman and wife; references exchanged. Apply at 138 West 43d-st.

LODGINGS—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen only, at the Stuyvesant House, No. 279 3d-av. ISAAC B. CONOVER, Proprietor.

NO. 20 EAST 9TH-ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and single, on second and third floors, with first-class table.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Beautiful parlor, bedroom attached, handsomely furnished; single rooms.

ROOMS EN SUITE WITH PRIVATE table; location Union-square; reference required. Address Box No. 1,567 Post Office.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—A large room and hall room communicating to let, with or without board.

NO. 54 EAST 25TH-ST.—FEW DOORS FROM Madison-square; unexceptionable location. Choice front rooms over parlors with board in a private family.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to rent with board; references exchanged.

A LARGE, HANDSOME ROOM, WITH first-class board, at No. 216 West 15th-st.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM to let to one or two gentlemen, at No. 20 West 15th-st.

NO. 8 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FUR-nished rooms to let for gentlemen.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 28, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office until 12 M. Oct. 21, 1868, for the transportation of Government troops and stores from Charleston, S. C., to Savannah, Ga., Fernandina, Jacksonville, Palatka, Picolata and St. Augustine, Fla.
Bids should be for through rates from Charleston to each point, and also rates from one point to another.
All stores shipped will be classified and paid for according to the Government classification.
This contract to remain in force for one year.
The usual requirements for bids will be exacted.
Proposals should be in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Transportation," and addressed to the undersigned.
R. SAXTON,
Brevet Brig.-Gen and Quartermaster U. S. A.
Chief Quartermaster Department of the South.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A SPECIAL SERVICE IN BEHALF OF the cause of Free and Open Churches will be held in St. Ann's Free Church, in West 18th-st., near 5th-av., THIS EVENING, (Wednesday.) Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Bishops WHIPPLE, LAY, WILMER of Alabama, QUINTARD, CLARKSON and others. An opportunity to join the Free and Open Church Association will then be presented to all persons present who may wish to do so.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,

(OF BROOME-ST.,)
FIFTH-AV.,
(Corner of 14th-st.)

ELEGANT CARRIAGES
IN
ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES,
exclusively of their own build, and
SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALLOW'S LONDON WHIPS.

ELEGANT LAP-ROBES FOR PHAETONS, DOG-CARTS, &c.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CAPES, AND DRIVING-COATS FOR GENTLEMEN AND COACHMEN.

NOTICE.

The public is respectfully informed that we have no connection with a firm of similar name on Broadway, who have for years been selling inferior country-made carriages as their "own make," and whose stock at this time is largely made up of vehicles of similar character.

THE ABOVE BASE SLANDER UPON us speaks for itself, and calls for no reply. It is daily making for us hosts of new friends, and bringing us flattering testimonials from our old friends and customers, who have for years past tested the merits of our work, and can certify of its superior quality.
BREWSTER & BALDWIN,
Corner Broadway and 10th-st.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF FINE carriages, say clarences, landaus, landaulets, &c., built under our personal supervision, of the best materials and by the best workmen.
CORBETT & SCHARCH,
Nos. 122, 124 and 126 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.
Also, the unrivaled "OUR WAGON."

A NEW, LIGHT THREE-SPRING PERCH hearse, pole and shafts for sale cheap. Several other second-hand carriages at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway. A large assortment of sleighs just received.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BLACK MARE, seven years old; 15½ hands high; equally good in double or single harness; sound and gentle. Can be seen at No. 72 8th-st., near 5th-av.

A THREE-QUARTER CLARENCE AND six-seat Westchester Rockaway, as good as new, for sale at MINER & STEVENS' Carriage Factory, No. 115 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK HORSE, TOP wagon, harness and a complete set of butcher's fixtures for $1.0. Cottage-st., first house from Bergen-wood-av., Hudson City, N. J.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, COAL CART AND HAR-ness, with brick box; sold separate or together; can be seen at work at 21st-st., East River. Inquire for JAMES GORDEN.

FOR SALE—SIX GOOD CART OR TRUCK horses; also several low-priced. Can be seen at No. 17 Leroy-st., between Bedford and Bleecker sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY
Land Improvement Company
Offer for sale on the Line of the
CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY
AT
COMMUNIPAW, BERGEN POINT, ELIZABETH,
ROSELLE, FANWOOD, PLAINFIELD,
DUNELLEN, BLOOMSBURY, &c.,
Country Places from One to Twenty Acres.
BUILDING SITES.
Land in blocks by the acre, houses and lots, and lots in large or small quantities, suitable for persons of moderate means, with quick and easy access to the City.
ALSO
Three beautiful farms, in good condition, from sixty to one hundred and fifty acres, highly improved.

This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home.
We especially call attention to the
NEW TOWN OF DUNELLEN,
located two and a half miles west of Plainfield. It is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of location. The soil is a sandy loam, very dry, yet rich and productive.
For further information apply at the office of the Company, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.
A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

$7,000.—LARGE NEW DOUBLE HOUSE for sale on easy terms, at Clifton, on Erie Railway, 52 minutes from Chambers-st. Call at Room No. 5, No. 290 Broadway, or on depot agent.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS SEEKING INVESTMENTS OF REAL ESTATE.—For sale, on South Broad-st., Philadelphia nearly 200 acres of land, in one plot, with a mile of fronts on Broad-st., intersected by streets and avenues, which are all laid out in the official City Map. Broad-st. is 112 feet wide, is opened up from League Island, and runs through the heart of Philadelphia, northward ten miles of League Island, which is about three-quarters of a mile south of the above-mentioned property; has been adopted by the United States Government as a naval depot. Under a recent city ordinance the freight tracks are disappearing from Broad-st., and the lots upon it are fast appreciating. The property offered is about three-quarters of a mile below the built-up portions of the city.
For further particulars and information apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP IF SOLD BEFORE 3D of November next, a first-class residence in West Hoboken, beautifully located, overlooking the Hudson River and New-York Bay; grounds well improved and house commodious and in first-rate order; will be sold with or without furniture, at a low figure if sold soon. Possession immediate; horse-cars passing the premises reach Hoboken Ferry in 25 minutes. Apply at No. 266 Canal-st., New-York.

GREAT JAMAICA SALE.—JOHNSON & MILLER will positively sell at auction, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, Oct. 27, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, large house, barn and 150 Jamaica lots, all finely situated in the village, only three minutes' walk from railroad depots, schools and churches. Particulars to-morrow. Maps on Thursday, at office of Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT MONTROSE, N. J..—ON the Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour from New-York, a commodious house with all the modern conveniences and attractions. This location is the very best in Orange. Also for sale, several fine building sites at Montrose. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT BRONX-ville, convenient to railroad station, a neat stone cottage, and about four acres of land; price $7,000. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A DESIRABLE PLACE; 20 acres; good improvements; well fruited, shaded, &c. For sale very cheap; others $3,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$30,000.—FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 22.6x55x100, in fine order, between 5th and 6th avs., above 15th-st.; others, $10,000 to $60,000
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 119TH-ST., WEST OF 3D-AV., new brick houses; can be seen at all hours; terms easy. Inquire of JOHN SHIRLEY, No. 65 Wall-st., or on premises, fifth house.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 133d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE—HOUSE IN 22D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs. Possession Nov. 1. Inquire of J. B. BULLOCK, No. 39 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON LAFAYETTE-av., near Clinton-av., some of that elegant block of four-story high-stoop brown-stone front and Mansard roof houses, 2.x48, lot 90 feet or more, containing 18 rooms, a great many pantries, storeroom, independent laundry, &c.; all modern improvements replete. These houses were built by day's work and most elaborately finished, regardless of cost. A most desirable and accessible location, 15 or 20 minutes' ride by Green-av. cars from Fulton Ferry. Price of corner house, with elegant bay window, $28,000; the other houses, $25,000, about one-half cash. Must be seen to be appreciated. Immediate possession. Inquire on the premises of
THOS. FAGAN, Owner.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., THE cheapest three-story high-stoop basement and subcellar brick house, with all the modern improvements; gas, hot and cold water, bath, washtubs, water-closets, wash-basins, range, heater, marble mantels, &c.: seven minutes' walk from Roosevelt and Division-av. Ferries; price $9,000; terms easy. Inquire of E. & A. BURCHAM, No. 20 Wilson-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE ON AT-lantic-av., three doors west of Troy-av. Price $7,000; $1,000 cash, $2,000 bond and mortgage, and $250 quarterly, with interest semi-annually, until paid; or for rent at $600 per year. Inquire of HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE STORE IN THE NATIONAL Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., Harlem. It has recently been fitted up as a first-class bakery, ice-cream and refreshment saloon, at a cost of $7,000. It offers an excellent opportunity to one with some capital and experience in the above business. Apply to SAMUEL DARLING, at the hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MISS KELLOGG.

MAX STRAKOSCH.....DIRECTOR
Unparalleled success of the world-renowned American prima donna,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
OVERWHELMING AUDIENCES.
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG'S second and third representations THIS WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, FRIDAY, Oct. 23, and SATURDAY, Oct. 24, Kellogg Matinee.
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, AT 8.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
will appear in conjunction with the following artists:
Mme. FREDA DE GEBELE, the favorite Contralto.
LOTTI. PETRELLI. COLLETTI.
and the distinguished Pianist, Miss ALIDA TOPP.
After the Grand Concert the entire third act of Gounod's Grand Opera,
FAUST.
The Grand Orchestra under the direction of
MR. CARL BERGMANN AND SIGNOR GIORZA.
Admission.....One Dollar
Reserved seats, 50c. extra; boxes, $6, $8, $10, $15 and $20. Family circle, 50c.
THURSDAY, Oct. 29—Brooklyn Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—KELLOGG MATINEE.

SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 1 P. M.,
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
will appear in a grand Concert, after which the entire THIRD ACT OF "FAUST."
Admission (all parts).....ONE DOLLAR.
No reserved seats.
Tickets can now be had at the box office of the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway and ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE.

Sole Lessee and Director.....J. GRAU.
First production in America of
OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED SPECTACULAR OPERA BOUFFE, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 22, 1868,
presented with a splendor of mise en scene never equaled in America, nor surpassed in Europe.
DEBUT OF MLLE. MARIE DESCLAUZAS, MLLE. FONTANEL AND M. GABEL.
Will appear jointly with ROSE-BELL, CARRIER, BECKERS, GEROTE, BOURGOIN, GOBY, PETIT GUERETTO, BARGEAR, and the entire strength of the Company.
Subscriptions for any stated evening in each week of the season will be received at the Theatre Francais.
Orchestra seats, $1 50; dress circle, $1; private boxes, $10; proscenium boxes, $15; general admission, $1.
NOTICE—FAMILY CIRCLE 30 CENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,

Broadway, cor. 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
Afternoon at 2. Evening at 8.
THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, Miss Lisa Weber, Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Ada Harland, Mr. Harry Beckett, | IXION | Every Evening. and Wednesday & Saturday. MATINEES. CROWDED HOUSES. Success of the Season.
THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
Performance commences with the delightfully-funny farce of THE WATER WITCHES,
supported by Misses Weber, Harland, Markham; Mr. Beckett and company. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons,
ASMODEUS; OR, THE LITTLE —'S SHARE,
AND
BONNIE FISHWIFE.
Fresh Novelties are being continually added to
THE WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

FIRST AND ONLY GRAND MATINEE
OF
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.
SATURDAY, OCT. 24, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.

PROF. CROMWELL'S GREAT EXHIBITION OF FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.
Every night this week at 8 o'clock.
Matinee on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS,

34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
MATINEES DAILY AT 2½.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
JAMES ROBINSON
AND HIS "BEAUTIFUL BOY" CLARENCE,
the only really great riders in the world.
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MLLE. ELIZE MORZETTA,
THE BELLS, BURLEYS AND SHERWOODS.
100 LEADING PEOPLE,
forming, without any doubt, the
ONLY FIRST-CLASS CIRCUS IN NEW-YORK.

ALLEMANIA HALL.

No. 18 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square.
EVERY NIGHT, at 8,
Prof. A. ROHDE'S famous
GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION
OF
EARTH AND MAN.
A lecture, with 57 tableaux, 24 feet square.
Admission, 50c.; children, 25c.; reserved seats, $1.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

NEW APOLLO HALL,

Corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, OCT. 19.
JAMES TAYLOR,
THE GREAT LONDON COMIQUE,
and his splendid company of European artistes.
Admission, 50 cents; Reserved places, $1; Balcony circle, 30 cents. Seats can be had at Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Apollo Hall.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MU-SIC, No. 54 Union-place, next Clarendon Hotel. No class instructions.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFUR-NISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A VERY ELIGIBLE residence at Westport, Conn.; on the premises are hot and cold water baths, conveyed to all parts of the house; the outhouses, stables, carriage-house, &c., are in complete order, with a fine kitchen, garden and about 3½ acres of ground, laid out with great taste; to a genteel family it will be let for one or two years. For particulars apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, Third National Bank, No. 20 Pine-st., from 10 to 11 A. M. Possession Nov. 1.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BROWN-stone house on 50th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; fashionable and convenient; all improvements; 11 rooms; rent $1,200. A. P. SMITH & BROTHER, No. 1,304 Broadway.

TO LET—BROOKLYN—GENTEEL THREE-story dwelling, containing chandeliers, heater, bath-room, tubs, and all modern conveniences. Apply on premises, No. 164 Ryerson-st., between Myrtle and DeKalb avs.

FOUR-STORY BRICK ENGLISH BASE-ment house, No. 60 Bergen-st., fifteen minutes' walk from South Ferry, Brooklyn; near car lines to others; 14 rooms, in best order. MEIGS D. BENJAMIN, No. 8 East 5th-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED—IN 49TH-ST., BE-tween 5th and 6th avs., a very fine high-stoop house, elegantly furnished; $600 per month; two years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A VERY ELEGANT English basement house on Murray Hill, Madison-av., for three years, to a small private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE-story stone-front first-class dwelling, all improvements, No. 319 East 41st-st., near 2d-av. Apply to the owner on the premises, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—IN NEW HOUSE CORNER 112TH-ST. and 3d-av., floors of six rooms, gas, croton, stationery wash-tubs, &c.; rent $22 to $25. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, 36th-st., corner 1st-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A THREE-STORY house, unfurnished, in good locality; central preferred. Address, with full particulars, E. E., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANT-ed, till May ensuing, a well-furnished house, west side, below 34th-st., for which $500 to $700 per month will be paid. Any person having a suitable house may have a very desirable tenant by addressing Box No. 1,316 Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

"THE BUTTER QUESTION."

Two pounds of butter from one quart of milk by using the Star Butter Powder, $1 per box. Call and see it used at No. 52 John-st. Agents wanted.

GOODSPEED'S GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PENS.—60 lines written with one pen of ink; no blotting; one dozen assorted samples sent for 25 cents; agents make $10 a day. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

SULPHUR BATHS—TIMOLAT'S ORIGINAL baths; established 1820; for cure of rheumatism, colds, eruptions of the skin, &c., at No. 107 Waverley-place, between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR of the *Scalpel*, operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., and 7 to 9 evenings.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A HOOP-SKIRT BRAIDING FAC-tory; 100 machines, 2 starchers and everything requisite to carry on the business in complete order; good location; rent low. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, Cashier's Office, Custom-house, New-York.

FOR SALE—A PRIME MEAT AND VEGETA-ble market in the best location of Brooklyn, E. D.; a good chance for a smart butcher. For particulars apply to CHAS. PRENCEL, 9 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROESBECK & CO., JOHNSTON BUILDING, NO. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of David Groesbeck & Co.
W. W. EVERETT.

PERSONAL.

FOR ADOPTION.—ANY RESPECTABLE party of good standing wishing to adopt a healthy female child, 7 months old, of respectable parentage, being an orphan, by applying at Dr. LONGRIGG'S, No. 327 East 23d-st., will have every satisfaction.

REWARDS.

$700 REWARD FOR THE RECOV-ERY of the lot of Black Silk Velvets (or in proportion to the quantity restored) stolen last Friday night or Saturday morning, from the United States Bonded Warehouse, No. 13 Greenwich-st.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT, NO. 117 23D-ST., NEAR 4TH-av., calls attention to his beautiful sets of teeth on fine gold, at $40; platina, $30; coralite, from $12 to $25; extracting, under gas, without pain.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,

Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.
H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director,
SECOND SEASON OF BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL OCT. 28.
Notwithstanding the brilliant reception and continued success of La Grande Duchesse, it is the Director's purpose to strictly adhere to the announcements made at the opening of the season, and to present in rapid succession a variety of the operas in his repertory. Only
NINE MORE REPRESENTATIONS
of La Grande Duchesse will therefore be given, and on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28,
LA BELLE HELENE
Will be revived with a cast
SURPASSING THAT OF ANY PREVIOUS PERFORMANCE.
ON SATURDAY, Oct. 24.
FIRST AND ONLY GRANDE DUCHESSE MATINEE.
Reserved seats for sale at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the box office of the Opera House.
For the accommodation of visitors to Pike's Opera House, omnibuses of the 23d-st. line will leave Union-square and the Fifth-av. Hotel every two minutes, from 6½ to 8½ P.M., and proceed directly to the theatre. Similar conveniences for returning to Broadway will be afforded after each night's performance.

SCOTT-SIDDONS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

SHAKESPEARE HEROINES ILLUSTRATED.
STEINWAY HALL. MONDAY, OCT. 26.
The following programme, which has been selected for the initiatory Readings, is respectfully submitted:
ROSALIND, "As You Like It".....Shakespeare
LADY MACBETH, "Macbeth".....Shakespeare
DEATH OF CONSTANCE DE BEVERLEY, "Marmion".....Scott
THE MAY QUEEN.....Tennyson
COURTSHIP OF HENRY.....Shakespeare
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, SECOND READINGS.
Sale of seats commences this Wednesday, Oct. 21, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS' ONLY APPEARANCE in Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Oct. 27, at the Academy of Music.

STEINWAY HALL.—SATURDAY.

THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND
INAUGURAL CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 24.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS takes great pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements for the
OPENING OF STEINWAY HALL,
which has, during the Summer season, undergone extensive alterations and improvements, having been entirely remodeled, and elaborately decorated, making it now not only the largest but also the
MOST MAGNIFICENT MUSIC HALL
in New-York.
THE GRAND OPENING CONCERT
Will take place
ON SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 24.
when the following distinguished artists will appear:
The celebrated Prima Donna,
MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
(Her first appearance this season.)
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. F. BERGNER,
together with
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats Fifty Cents Extra.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, at the box office of Steinway Hall; at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the general ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director.
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Every night at 8, and at both Matinees, will be presented the
BRILLIANT ASIATIC SPECTACLE
entitled
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL,
OR FEAST OF LANTERNS!
Previous to the spectacle,
ELEGANT AND DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
comprising every variety of
DARING FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
AND WONDERS OF ATHLETIC SKILL,
introducing the entire strength of the
BEST CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD.
Admission, 50 cents; Children under 10, 25 cents.

LEOTARD—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

M. JEROME RAVEL, Director, will have the honor to introduce to
THE AMERICAN PUBLIC,
On THURSDAY NIGHT, Oct. 29,
THE FAMOUS ORIGINAL LEOTARD.
Particulars in future advertisements.

PARLORS OF THE 5TH-AV. ART GALLERY.

Free Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's new picture of "HOME, SWEET HOME."
Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE FOR THE BENEFIT OF the P. E. Free Church of Our Lord, will be delivered THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the hall corner 8th-av. and 37th-st. Tickets 25 cents.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at.....2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at...8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANC-ING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS or SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen. ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.
Circulars at either academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose 25c. for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and German.

HLASKO, INSTRUCTOR OF DANCING at all the leading seminaries of New-York, commences classes for ladies, gentlemen and children at No. 64 West 34th-st., Oct. 21. Send for circulars.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CIN. HAM. AND DAYTON R. R. CO., CINCINNATI, Oct. 14, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. in Scrip, redeemable in First Mortgage Bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company at par, and payable at the American Exchange National Bank on or after the 16th inst.
Scripholders can convert the same into Bonds by applying to LYNDE L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inst., inclusive. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1868.

RESOLVED, THAT A DIVIDEND OF Six 66-100 Per Cent. be declared, free of Government tax, of which Four Per Cent. shall be paid to stockholders on and after 2d November, proximo, and the balance, Two 66-100 Per Cent., shall be paid on their behalf for State, County and City taxes assessed upon them as shareholders; and that the transfer books be closed from the 17th instant to the 3d proximo.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of November next, free of all taxes.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d day of November. By order. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.

THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Six Cents a share, payable on and after the 2d day of November next, at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 3d day of November.
A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared by the Directors, free from taxation, payable on the 2d day of November next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. (free of all taxes) on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of November next. N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery,
Have the largest assortment of
FURNITURE, MATTRESSES,
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTH,
of any house in the CITY, which they offer to the RETAIL trade at
WHOLESALE PRICES.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., offer their stock at wholesale prices.
All goods warranted.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

Housekeepers supplied with Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, &c., on easy terms; monthly payments taken; great chance for housekeepers.
D. KELLY & CO., corner 25th-st. and 6th-av.

FURNITURE.—W. S. HUMPHRY'S FURNI-ture and commission warerooms, No. 18 Astor-place, a few doors from Broadway. At reduced prices new and second-hand furniture, (our best makers,) carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, curtains, pianos, mattresses, &c. Cash advances on consignments, or goods purchased at a fair valuation.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT COMPANY,

Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., corner of Washington and Furman sts.
H. S. TERBELL, Prest., T. S. YOUNG, Treas'r,
No. 39 Walker-st. No. 120 Chambers-st.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, sickness; medicines for all diseases.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—"THE" HIT!

THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.
G. L. FOX'S SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The Great American Comedian and Pantomimist
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX.....AS.....CLOWN.
MATINEE | MATINEE | AT 1½ | MATINEE | MATINEE — A succession of marvels; doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard-tables into cages, puddings into heads, market stalls into yachts, and sentry-boxes into steamboats, while boys grow in minutes from five years old to twenty. — NIGHT | NIGHT | AT 8 | NIGHT | NIGHT
SANGALI AND PARISIAN BALLET.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Matinee prices: Balcony, $1; admission, 75c.; children, 50c.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
In consequence of the production of the NEW DRAMA, Mr. Wallack announces the
LAST WEEK OF THE STANDARD PLAYS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1868.
Richard Brinsley Sheridan's standard Comedy of
THE RIVALS, OR A TRIP TO BATH.
Characters by MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. CHARLES FISHER, MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. E. MILTON, MR. T. WARD, MR. J. CURRAN, MR. E. CASHIN, MISS ANNIE WARD, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. VERNON, MISS MARY BARRETT.
THURSDAY, Oct. 22, MASKS AND FACES.
FRIDAY, Oct. 23, THE HONEYMOON.
SATURDAY, Oct. 24, THE RIVALS.
Mr. Lester Wallack begs to announce that he has made arrangements with H. J. Byron, Esq., for the production of his last original drama, (now playing in London with the most triumphant success,) entitled
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
which, having been some time in preparation, will be produced MONDAY, Oct. 26, with new scenery, costumes, appointments, mechanical effects, original music and a great cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,

Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Oct. 21, 1868,
EDWIN FORREST
Will appear in Shakespeare's powerful Tragedy of
OTHELLO,
Supported by a superior cast.
TO-MORROW—THURSDAY—OTHELLO.
FRIDAY—RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY—MATILDA HERON—CAMILLE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50c.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
ENGAGEMENT OF MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
GREAT ADDITIONAL ATTRACTION.
THIRD APPEARANCE OF MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
TWO PIECES—DRAMA AND PROTEAN FARCE.
NO THOROUGHFARE AND THRICE MARRIED.
MR. W. J. FLORENCE IN TWO CHARACTERS.
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE IN FOUR CHARACTERS.
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE IN SIX SONGS AND DANCES.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS of Mr. Chas. Gayler's successful
GREAT LOCAL SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
founded upon his popular novel in the *Chimney Corner*, and entitled
OUT OF THE STREETS.
NEW LOCAL SCENERY AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
AND
GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.
In the first act, a life-like view of
WASHINGTON MARKET IN BUSY TIMES,
introducing well-known characters of that locality.
UNION-SQUARE, WALL-ST.,
CITY HOSPITAL, &c.
Box office open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
SATURDAY MATINEE.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

A CARD.—"One-half interest in the New-York Theatre," advertised for sale a few days since by James T. Lloyd, of No. 23 Cortlandt-st., is not for sale. Those desirous of engaging in business with Mr. James T. Lloyd, would do well to see me in person before purchasing any interest he may have to dispose of in the New-York Theatre.
WM. A. LLOYD.
OCT. 21, 1868. Box No. 4,347 Post Office.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Great triumph of J. E. McDonough's grand spectacle of the CRIMSON SHIELD. 100 female artists. New and gorgeous scenery. Grand effects. Houses crowded.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.
CROWDED HOUSES—CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
Eugene as | LUCREZIA BORGIA. | The Duchess.
Unsworth as | LUCREZIA BORGIA. | Orsini.
Dempster as | LUCREZIA BORGIA. | Gennaro.
Seymour as | LUCREZIA BORGIA. | The Duke.
Horn, Hogan, Hughes, Recketeller, Henry, Crosby, Grier.
DAN BRYANT, DAN BRYANT, DAN BRYANT,
Capt. JINKS, and in his original laughable scene,
The Challenge Dance. No Thoroughfare.
Bryants' Minstrels, 14th-st. Opera House.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe entitled
BARBER BROW—; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPE;
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.

Revival of the greatest Burlesque ever seen.
THE GRAND DUTCH "S" | THE ONLY LEON. | THE GRAND DUTCH "S"
LOOK OUT FOR ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—WEDNESDAY.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 21, at 8.
GRAND HANDEL NIGHT.
1. March—"Tannhauser".....Wagner
2. Overture—"Egmont".....Beethoven
3. Waltz—"Publicisten".....Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie—"Robert".....Meyerbeer
5. THE CELEBRATED MUSIC,
composed by Handel in the year 1749, for
THE ROYAL FIREWORKS.
will be performed, from the original score,
(First time in this country.)
Overture—1. Maestoso Pomposo—Allegro. 2. Andante.
3. Aria. 4. Lentement—Allegro.
5. Menuetto. 6. Adagio. 7. Coro.
6. Overture—"Stradella".....Flotow
7. Waltz—"Village Swallows".....Strauss
8. Serenade.....Schubert
9. Grand Chorus—"Hallelujah".....Handel
Conductor.....THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private boxes, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
FRIDAY—GRAND LISZT NIGHT.

THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE American Church Missionary Society will be held in the Church of the Ascension, corner 10th-st. and 5th-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by the President, Hon. J. N. CONYNGHAM, Bishop CUMMINS, of Kentucky; Bishop WHITTLE, of Virginia, and Rev. J. MILLS KENDRICK, of Kansas.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NO. 114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, PIANO MANUFACTURERS.
Salesroom, No. 646 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st., N. Y.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

AS PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS JENNYS & SON are the first in the City. For power, purity and sweetness of tone, elegance of finish and great durability, their instruments are unequaled. Fine second-hand pianos for $125. Factory and warerooms No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

J. & D. WALKER'S PIANO-ROOMS, formerly Astor-place, now No. 47 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.—A large assortment of new and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at low prices. N. B.—Allowance made for hire, if purchased.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND GRAND, square and upright pianos at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

ORGANIST WANTED—BY A PRESBYTE-rian church in the suburbs of New-York. Position to be filled immediately. Applicants will address G., Box No. 5,364 New-York Post Office.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview certain cure.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

WEST POINT.

Preparations for the Dedication of the Sedgwick Monument—The Programme of Arrangements, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1868.

Considerable stir is observable at this usually quiet place, in consequence of the approaching formal dedication and unvailing of the magnificent bronze statue erected by the members of the Old Sixth Army Corps, in memory of their well-beloved late commander, Major-Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK, who met a soldier's death at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., on the 9th of May, 1864. Ever since the death of the leader who had led them to victory in so many engagements, the veterans of the Sixth Army Corps have felt an ardent wish to manifest in some enduring manner their admiration of the departed General, and their love for him as a man and a soldier. This feeling has at length found expression in the erection of a suitable monument to his memory, in the grounds of the United States Military Academy, at this historic spot. The dedication will be made with all due solemnity and appropriate ceremonies, and the occasion cannot fail to be an interesting one, as the arrangements already perfected are on an extended scale.

The monument was designed and modeled by LAUNT THOMPSON, who has achieved a well-deserved reputation as one of the most prominent of American artists, and from his model has been cast in bronze a life-like figure of the deceased General, attired in the uniform of his rank, wearing upon his breast the well-known insignia of the Old Sixth Army Corps. The deceased is represented as standing in an easy position, his hands resting upon his sheathed sword, and looking out as if toward the enemy, booted and spurred as though in instant readiness for action. The statue stands upon a massive base of granite and marble, having the following inscription upon one of the faces:

"Major-Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK, United States Volunteers, Colonel Fourth Cavalry, United States Army. Born Sept. 13, 1814. Killed in battle at Spottsylvania, Va., May 9, 1864, while in command of the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac. The Sixth Army Corps, in loving admiration of its commander, dedicates this statue to his memory."

The monument is placed on the plain in front of the residence of the commandant of the post, and is at present wrapped in heavy folds of linen, presenting a funereal appearance, in which condition it will remain until uncovered during the proceedings to-morrow. Hon. GEO. W. CURTIS, of New-York, has been invited to deliver the oration on the occasion, which will, no doubt, be eloquent and in every way worthy of his theme. The Monument Committee consists of Major-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT, who succeeded Gen. SEDGWICK in the command of the Sixth Army Corps; Major-Gen. GEO. W. GETTY, formerly commander of the Second Division of the same corps; Major-Gen. FRANK WHEATON, who succeeded the lamented RUSSELL to the command of the First Division, and Maj.-Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR, who had command of the Third Division. The Committee expect that many distinguished Government and State officials will be present here to-morrow to take part in the ceremonies of the day, together with a large number of the soldiers of the Sixth Corps who served under the deceased.

In this connection a brief sketch of the life and military career of Gen. SEDGWICK will undoubtedly prove interesting to your readers. JOHN SEDGWICK was appointed a cadet at West Point in 1833, graduated as Second Lieutenant of Artillery in 1837, and served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians in 1837-8. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in 1839, and entered active service in the Mexican war, receiving the brevets of Captain and Major for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec. He was promoted to a Captaincy in the Second Artillery in 1849, and Major in the First Cavalry in 1855, in which position he took an active part in quelling the Kansas Border troubles. As Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Cavalry and Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry he served with distinction through the three first years of the late war. He was one of the first of our Regular Army officers to be appointed to the position of Brigadier-General, and commanded a brigade, and subsequently a division, of troops, succeeding Gen. STONE on the Upper Potomac, in the Fall and Winter of 1861-2. His command joined the Army of the Potomac when MCCLELLAN moved to the Peninsula, and the division was assigned to the corps of Gen. SUMNER. This division he commanded with distinguished success, up to the battle of Antietam, where he was wounded. Upon his recovery he was again assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and commanded the Ninth Army Corps for a short time, in the Winter of 1863, and then succeeded Gen. SMITH in the command of the Sixth Corps, which he exercised with great ability up to the day of his death, participating in the second assault upon Fredericksburg, the battle of Gettysburg, the advance upon Mine Run, and the desperate battle in the Wilderness, only to lose his life at the hands of a murderous sharpshooter, instead of falling, as he would have chosen to fall, in the heat of battle, inspiring his men by a brilliant example.

The TIMES' correspondent, writing from the Army of the Potomac subsequent to the death of Gen. SEDGWICK, thus narrates the details of that mournful event: "Gen. SEDGWICK was shot through the head, Monday morning, while superintending the mounting of some heavy guns, in an angle the men had just prepared. There was no skirmishing at the time, but an occasional sharpshooter sent a bullet in that direction, which caused the men to be on the alert to dodge them. Gen. SEDGWICK, who was standing near them, was smiling at their narrowness, when a ball struck him in the forehead, the blood oozed from his nostrils, and he fell back dead into the arms of his Assistant Adjutant-General."

The following order was promulgated here to-day, giving the details of the arrangements for the dedication of the Sedgwick monument to-morrow afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1868.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. —. The formal dedication and unvailing of the statue erected in memory of the late Major-Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK, Commander of the Sixth Army Corps, who fell in the battle of Spottsylvania on the 9th of May, 1864, will take place on Wednesday, the 21st instant. The following arrangement of the exercises, prepared by the Committee in charge, will be observed on the occasion, viz:

I.—ORDER OF PROCESSION.—The line will be formed at 3 P. M., with the right opposite the west tower of the Cadet Barracks.

Immediately thereafter the procession will move to the site under the command of Brevet Major-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT, United States Army, in the following order:

1. Battery of light artillery.
2. Music—consisting of Military Academy Band, Governor's Island Band, First United States Artillery Band.
3. Battalion of cadets.
4. Family and relatives of the late Major-Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK.
5. Orator, Monument Committee, Chaplain, and Mr. LAUNT THOMPSON, artist.
6. President of the United States and heads of the Executive departments.
7. Gen. U. S. GRANT and Staff.
8. Governors of States and their suites.
9. Senators and Members of the United States House of Representatives.
10. Members of the Sixth Army Corps.
11. Officers and Soldiers of the Volunteer and Regular forces.
12. Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.
13. Officers and Professors of the Military Academy.
14. Citizens desirous of participating in the ceremony.

II.—ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.—1. Prayer by the Chaplain.
2. Music—Stabat Mater.
3. Unvailing of the Statue—"Present-arms, rolls and battery salute of 13 guns.
4. Oration by Hon. GEORGE W. CURTIS, of New-York.
5. Music—Moses in Egypt.
6. Benediction.
7. Music.

By command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. PITCHER.
EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Brevet Major and Adj.

The steamer *Sylvan Shore* has been chartered by the Committee, for the conveyance of those persons who have been formally invited to attend the dedication, and she will leave Pier No. 43 North River, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Those citizens who desire to witness the proceedings will be able, by taking the 11:30 o'clock A. M. train on the Hudson River Railroad, to reach here in ample time for the dedication, which, it will be seen, commences at 3 o'clock P. M. A large number of arrivals are anticipated by this evening's train. G. F. W.

A STRANGE STORY.

Alleged Attempt to Poison a Detroit Lawyer in this City—Affidavits of the Intended Victim and his Friend—The Risk of Marrying Without Asking Leave.

On the first day of this month there appeared in a New-York morning paper, under the head of Jersey City news, the following item:

"SUICIDE.—FELIX SAMUELS, a lawyer of Detroit, committed suicide in Jersey City, by shooting himself, on Tuesday night. Deceased was 25 years of age, and was married but three weeks ago."

Strange to say, a gentleman who claims to be the identical FELIX SAMUELS who is here reported to have committed suicide, made his appearance in the City of Pittsburg, Penn., on Friday last, accompanied by a gentleman named BELL, and at once proceeded to the office of a public notary, where they made the following remarkable revelation under oath:

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH BELL.

State of Pennsylvania, Allegheny County, City of Pittsburg, ss.:

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber JOSEPH BELL, who being sworn of due form of law, deposeth and saith: That on the 30th of September, 1868, two colored men drove a carriage up to a fence on his farm, and took a man out of the carriage and laid him in the orchard. Deponent told the colored men that they should not leave the man there. They said he was drunk; that they would come back in an hour or so; that they were going after some friends of his. They failed to come back; deponent became alarmed and called in his neighbors, fearing that the man was dead and that he might get into trouble about it. Dr. ALLEN was sent for and pronounced the man poisoned, and gave medicine for his relief. Deponent took care of him until he came to his senses, which was eleven days after the colored men had left him in the orchard. When he came to himself he told me his name was FELIX SAMUELS; that he was an attorney at law, and lived in Detroit, Mich. He could tell me nothing about how he came there, but related to me, in substance, the contents of affidavit herewith, bearing his signature. Deponent further says that FELIX SAMUELS requested deponent to bring him on to Pittsburg, to a friend of his by the name of DAVID HEIMENDINGER, of this city, where he is now stopping.

JOSEPH BELL.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 17th day of October, A. D. 1868. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

W. B. COOK, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF MR. SAMUELS.

State of Pennsylvania, Allegheny County, City of Pittsburg, ss: Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, FELIX SAMUELS, attorney at law, of Detroit, Mich., who deposeth and saith: That about seven weeks ago he married a lady in Detroit, Mich., to which marriage his relatives in New-York City were very much opposed. The said relatives, immediately on learning of his marriage, commenced operations for the purpose of inducing deponent to abandon his wife, to all of which deponent would not listen. On the 28th of September, 1868, a man named LOUIS LEAVER employed deponent to manage an important criminal case in Iona, Ill., and gave him $800 as a retaining fee. On the 28th of September, 1868, deponent left Detroit in company with said LOUIS LEAVER, for Iona. When they arrived at Iona said LOUIS LEAVER told deponent they would have to go to New-York, as the parties in the said criminal case had gone there. Deponent then told said LEAVER that he would have to pay deponent $200 more, which sum said LEAVER paid deponent. Deponent and said LEAVER arrived in New-York on the 30th of September, 1868, at 1:40 o'clock P. M. Upon arriving there he was immediately besieged by his relatives, who used every inducement in their power to get him to abandon his wife, to all of which deponent would not listen. At this time deponent, being very much debilitated both in body and mind, from mental excitement and from traveling, was induced by his former partner to take a drink, which was sent for. Deponent took the drink and immediately became insensible, and knew nothing about what transpired from that time until the 11th day of October, 1868. Deponent then requested Mr. BELL to come along with him to Pittsburg, which said BELL did, and deponent is now stopping with DAVID HEIMENDINGER, of said city.

FELIX SAMUELS.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 16th day of October, A. D., 1868. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

W. B. COOK, Notary Public.

In further elucidation of this strange affair we learn, says the Pittsburg *Commercial*, that Mr. SAMUELS is a Hebrew, and the lady whom he married was poor and a Christian. He says there are other reasons why they desired him to leave his wife, but he refuses to give them. He alleges that his friends had the suicide item inserted for the purpose of throwing off suspicion. The attempt to poison the gentleman, no matter by whom it was done, was a most villainous one throughout, and shows that his relatives manifested a determination to have him separated from his wife or exterminate him. Mr. SAMUELS will remain in Pittsburg till he recovers entirely.

Board of Health.

The Board held its usual session yesterday afternoon, President G. B. LINCOLN presiding.

A letter was received from Mr. JOURDAN, the United States Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, dated the 25th ult., which read as follows:

"Since the beginning of this month the weather has been very dry and the heat excessive. I regret to say that good health does not prevail as before, and I have to report some cases of yellow fever among the troops and the strangers in this city, as it generally occurs in this season of the year. The same disease exists also in some other localities. However, no case is reported among the shipping, and the Board of Health does not consider the disease contagious, and continue to give clean bills of health.

Last week the rain began to fall with abundance and to refresh the atmosphere, consequently the yellow fever is abating, and will disappear entirely as soon as the northerly winds set in. I hope that my next report will be fully satisfactory."

The communication was referred to the Health Officer.

The weekly report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics was read as follows:

"In the week that ended on Saturday, the 17th inst., there were 424 deaths in New-York and 161 in Brooklyn. From the low death-rate of the past two weeks in New-York, there begins to be an obvious increase, but in Brooklyn the falling off in mortality last week amounted to 20; and of infants' deaths, under one year, there were 22 less in the last week in that city. The causes of these variations in hygienic circumstances of the masses of population in the two cities are important, for they seem to be largely dependent upon the two great sanitary questions of unhealthful tenement houses and local drainage. Fatal diarrhœal maladies have nearly ceased in both cities. Diphtheria and hooping cough are increasing in both cities, but most rapidly in Brooklyn, 21 children having perished by these two causes there, and 12 by the same in New-York last week. Of infants one year of age, 144 died in New-York, (33.96 per cent. of total mortality,) and 41 (25 per cent.) in Brooklyn. Of deaths under five years there were 213 (50.24 per cent.) in the former, and 92 (56.10 per cent.) in the latter city. The total mortality in the week in New-York was equal to a yearly rate of 30.35 deaths to 1,000 of population, according to the census of 1865; and in Brooklyn it was equal to 28.78 per 1,000; or, in both cities, according to the present estimated population, the death rate is 21 per 1,000, and this is the same as in London four weeks ago. The rate in thirteen large cities in Great Britain the week ending Sept. 26, was 25 per 1,000; but in Bristol it was only 19, and in Birmingham, 20 per 1,000. In Liverpool it was 31 per 1,000, and no further extension of fever is reported in that important port, which, by its emigrant trade, links its sanitary interests with our own. The death-rate in Berlin persists at 38 in 1,000 in consequence of prevalent fevers and diarrhœal diseases. New-Orleans, throughout the month of September, had a death-rate of only 30 per 1,000; while in September, 1867, the rate exceeded 150 per 1,000. Such is the effect of epidemics. The total number of births returned by physicians was 255, and the total number of persons married 216."

The Board then adjourned until Thursday next.

Fires.

IN MAIDEN-LANE.

About 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the fifth floor of No. 50 Maiden-lane, occupied by N. WARD, manufacturer of fancy paper boxes. The fourth and fifth floors, occupied by WARD were burned out and the lower floors deluged by water. WARD's loss is estimated at $10,000. The second and third floors of No. 50, and the second, third, fourth and fifth floors of No. 48 are occupied by GEO. J. KRAFT, paper box maker; loss $5,000. The first floor is occupied by ENRICH & RUCKNER, furriers; damage to stock, $5,000. The basement is occupied by CHRISTIAN DIEDERICH, basket maker; damage by water. The building is damaged to the extent of $7,000. ALBERT HERNSTEIN, surgical instrument maker at No. 52, and ANDREW CLERK & Co., fancy goods, on the first floor of No. 48, sustain slight losses by water. The cause of the fire is unknown.

IN LAURENS-STREET.

At 10:45 last night a fire occurred in a drying room of LORILLARD's tobacco factory in Laurens-street, near Broom, which was promptly extinguished. Damage $100, fully insured.

IN FIFTH-STREET.

At 5:30 o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered in the extensive cooperage of E. A. HOPKINS, Nos. 715, 717 and 719 Fifth-street, which was extinguished before more than $100 damage was sustained; fully insured.

The Darien Canal.

A meeting took place last night at the house of Mr. PETER COOPER, No. 9 Lexington-avenue, for the purpose of discussing the question of commencing work upon the projected canal across the Isthmus of Darien. Secretary SEWARD was present, also an agent of the New-Granada Government, and a number of mercantile men of this City, who were incorporators of a company for the purpose, authorized by the Legislature of this State at the last session. The proceedings were private, as the enterprise is not yet in sufficiently definite shape to be given to the public. The distance to be cut through is about forty miles. A canal of the necessary width and depth for large vessels would cost $100,000,000. It is considered that it would be difficult to raise funds for the work from private capital, and that the Government should undertake the construction and reap the profits. It is asserted that in a very few years the money would be returned in tolls from the enormous traffic passing through. Secretary SEWARD is said to be strongly in favor of the enterprise, and it is proposed to bring a bill regarding it before Congress at the next session.

Workingwomen's Union No. 1.

A meeting of Workingwomen's Unions No. 1 and No. 2 took place last night, at the office of the *Revolution*, in Park-row, and formed themselves into one society under the above title. The question of meeting once in four weeks was urged by Miss ANTHONY, and also a subscription of 25 cents a month in order to raise a common fund. It was decided to hold the first regular meeting next Monday, when several ladies of means and influence, who are interested in the question of coöperative labor, will be present. It was suggested, that those ladies who wished to form coöperative societies and were likely to work harmoniously together, should coalesce and report themselves at the coming meeting as ready for action.

Miss ANTHONY, as usual, spoke at considerable length, and urged as great a variety of pursuits for women as possible. Among others, she suggested the trade of sign-painting in addition to those now followed.

The Turf—Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

A trotting match between Mr. W. LOVELL's bay mare *Lady Wells*, and A. PATTERSON's black gelding *William M. Tweed*, mile heats, three in five, in harness, for $1,000, came off on the above Course yesterday. In the previous match between the above horses, trotted two weeks ago, *Lady Wells* came off the winner, after four heats were trotted; the black horse winning the first two, but being distanced in the fourth, owing to bad driving. Yesterday the betting was $50 to $40 on the mare at the start, but she was beaten in three straight heats. We give

THE SUMMARY:

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Match $1,000; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

A. Patterson's blk. g. William M. Tweed	1	1	1
W. Lovell's b. m. Lady Wells	2	2	2

Time—2:38, 2:37, 2:39.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ASSAULT ON A CONDUCTOR.—JOHN W. EARLEY, a conductor on an Avenue B car, was assaulted last evening, by DAVID WEST, who refused to pay his fare, and severely cut about the head and face. The assailant was arrested and locked up.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—Last evening, PATRICK KERRIGAN, quarrelled with his wife, ELIZA, at No. 14 Mulberry-street, and struck her on the head with a lighted lamp setting fire to her clothes and burning her severely. Mrs. KERRIGAN was taken to the New-York Hospital and her husband was arrested.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DARING ROBBERY.—One of PATTISON's Hoboken express wagons was found abandoned at Greenpoint yesterday, having been robbed of a large quantity of goods. It seems that the wagon, which contained several packages of valuable goods, was stolen from the corner of Franklin-street and Broadway, New-York, run over to Greenpoint, robbed and abandoned.

STABBED BY HIS WIFE.—THOMAS BUSHEL, a laborer, residing at the corner of Columbia and Warren streets, was stabbed and dangerously wounded with a butcher's knife in the hands of his wife, MARY, during an altercation which arose between them about 9:30 o'clock last night. The woman was arrested by one of the Forty-third Precinct Police and was locked up to answer.

NEW-JERSEY.

INSPECTION AND REVIEW OF THE HUDSON BRIGADE.—In accordance with orders from Brig.-Gen. J. T. HATFIELD, the Hudson County Brigade N. J. S. M., consisting of the First and Second Regiments and the Hudson County Battery of Artillery, assembled at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, for its first annual inspection since the war. As the command only recently received uniforms, the men made a very fine appearance in their new gray suits. The following companies were present: *First Regiment*—Company D, Capt. PATRICK MAHAN, Hoboken; Company F, Capt. B. F. HART, Hoboken; Company E, Capt. NEUSCHELER, Hudson City. *Second Regiment*—Company E, Capt. VAN BUSKIRK, Bayonne. Three companies of this regiment were not present on account of not having received their uniforms. The artillery was under command of Capt. KALHARD, of Union Hill, and consisted of four pieces, manned by fifty men, uniformed in blue. They were mounted and looked exceedingly well. Gen. HATFIELD, together with his staff, Majors D. S. and BENJAMIN GREGORY and Lieut. VAN BUSKIRK, acting as Assistant-Adjutant General, appeared dismounted. Major D. S. GREGORY, Jr., was the inspecting officer, and found the arms and accoutrements in excellent condition. At the conclusion of the review, the regiment, headed by music, paraded through several streets in Hoboken. There was a difference observable in the drill of the companies. While some drilled according to UPTON, a portion adhered to CASEY, while others had adopted a combination of both systems. During the parade through Hoboken many of the line officers infringed on discipline by saluting with their swords acquaintances on the sidewalk. Many of the men wore their shirt collars over their jackets. With these few exceptions, the drill and military bearing of the brigade was highly creditable.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this Court yesterday, Judges RANDOLPH and STURGES on the Bench, the following cases were disposed of: EDWARD KEEL, arraigned for trial on a charge of picking pockets at the Elysian Fields, retracted his former plea and plead guilty. JOSEPH OLDS (colored) was tried and convicted on an indictment for grand larceny in stealing wearing apparel from WM. TEPPING, (colored,) at No. 300 Newark-avenue, Jersey City. NELSON WILLIAMS, a sneak thief, for stealing $30 in Hoboken, was found guilty. FRANCIS EDWARDS and two other negroes were tried for stealing from the steamship *Western Metropolis*. EDWARDS was convicted, and his companions were acquitted. WM. JOHNSON was tried and found guilty of stealing a horse valued at $500 from the pasture of HIRAM DAVIS, at East Newark, the property of JOSEPH H. ADAMS. ELLEN WILLIAMS was tried on an indictment for picking pockets at the New-York and Erie Railway Depot, and was acquitted. MARY ROONEY, tried for assault and battery, was found guilty.

DEAD INFANT FOUND—SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY.—Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, held an inquest yesterday on the body of a new-born infant found at 10:15 o'clock Monday night, lying on the new-made ground at the side of the plank bridge leading from the foot of Newark-street to the ferry. When discovered by Mr. WRIGHT, who had been fishing about fifty feet below, the body was lying within about three feet of the rising tide, and the old clothes in which it was wrapped were not wet. Mr. WRIGHT thought it could not have been there when he passed down a couple of hours previous. A cord was tied around the body and attached to a stone. The Police were notified and shortly after arrested a partially intoxicated woman, and she was locked up on suspicion of being in some way connected with the case. Dr. JOHN C. TAYLOR, City Physician, testified that he examined the woman, and was satisfied that she had not recently been confined. The child was a day old, and bore no marks of violence. The above being all the facts elicited, the jury returned a verdict of death from some cause unknown.

A YOUNG LADY HAS AN ENCOUNTER WITH A FOOTPAD.—Miss WINANS, daughter of the late JOHN T. WINANS, while driving home from Elizabeth unattended, on Saturday afternoon last, was set upon by a footpad near the Egypt woods. The fellow jumped up and tore out the back curtain of the vehicle, and seized hold of Miss WINANS, who struck him several times across the face with the butt end of the whip. During the scuffle, the horse, turning suddenly, upset the carriage and threw Miss WINANS out, and the carriage was badly broken. The object was evidently to obtain money, and finding that the lady had none the villain decamped. Miss KONSENBOCKER was robbed recently at the same place. The robber was apparently a German, well dressed, and answers the description of the man who stopped the wife of "French Frank" at JOB WINANS' woods, on the New-Jersey Railroad, Oct. 10. After searching her person for money, while holding her by the throat, he let her go.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—NICHOLAS FARLEY, who was injured on Wednesday last week on the New-Jersey Railroad at Newark, died on Monday night, his leg having been amputated the day before....PATRICK REGAN and JACOB LEE and JACOB DRAKE were arrested in Newark on Monday night for illegal voting, and were committed for trial....GEORGE ROGERS gained access to the residence of WM. BELLAMY in Orange-street, Newark, yesterday, under pretence of examining the gas meter, and while in the cellar arranged the locks and bolts for a night raid. Unfortunately for himself, he carried off a little plunder at the time, which led to the discovery and his arrest yesterday by Detective BRANT. He was fully committed.

RAILROAD COLLISION.—Yesterday morning a train of empty coal cars returning to the mines, ran into five passenger cars which were standing empty on a side track at South Orange, caused by a misplaced switch. The passenger cars were considerably damaged.

OBSCENE PICTURES.—A young German, from New-York, named JULIUS HISS, was arrested in Hoboken yesterday afternoon, charged with offering for sale obscene pictures. In default of $200 bail Recorder POPE committed him to the County Jail for trial.

HUDSON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—CALENDAR, OCT. 21.—Supreme Court Cases—Nos. 28, 42. Circuit Cases—Nos. 3, 15, 17, 20, 25, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅜ for both money and the account. American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at	73¼
Erie Railway Shares	32¼
Illinois Centrals	96⅜

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 20—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¾d.
Middling Orleans	11d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

The total shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 17th inst., since the last report, have been 9,000 bales.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20—11:15 A. M.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar is heavy, both afloat and on the spot. Tallow, 52s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20—1:20 P. M.

Erie Railway Shares, 32. Others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 20—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet. Pork quiet and steady. Beef easier at 15s. ℘ tierce of 304 ℔s. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 69s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow quiet at 51s. ℘ cwt.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

COTTON—137f. ℘ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 20—2:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady, but there is little more activity, and the sales of the day will probably foot up 12,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is flat and nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. Corn is dull. No. 2 Red Wheat, 9s. 11d. ℘ cental.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅜ for money and account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed quiet at	73¾
Illinois Centrals	96⅜
Erie Shares	32

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 78¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 20—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¾d.
Middling Orleans	11d.

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has declined 3d. and closed at 38s. ℘ owt. Other articles in the Breadstuffs market unchanged.

The Provisions and Produce markets are unchanged in tone and quotations.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20—5 P. M.

Tallow has declined 3d. and is quoted at 51s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Spirits Petroleum is quoted at 1s 4d. ℘ gallon.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Cotton firmer; Tres Ordinaire. 137f. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Petroleum is dull at an advance of 50c., which checked transactions; Standard White, 50f.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Oct. 20—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 78½@78⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Bourse firm. Rentes, 70f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 20—5 P. M.

Bacon closed dull at 55s. ℘ cwt. Naval Stores are quiet, but prices unchanged.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Sugar market is steady and quotations are unchanged. Exchange on London, 14½@15½ ℘ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Exchange on New-York firmer but unchanged. FLOUR very quiet; Spring Extras, $5 50@$8. WHEAT inactive at a decline of 2½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 40@$1 40½; No. 2 at $1 3 @$1 3¾; in the afternoon, weak at $1 29. CORN in light demand at a decline of ½c.@1c.; sales of No. 1 at 88c.; No. 2 at 86c.@86½c. OATS in moderate request at a decline of 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 49½c.; Rejected, 47½c.@49c. RYE in good demand at a decline of 2c.@4c.@4½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 19½; No. 2 at $1 16@$1 18. BARLEY declined 4c.@5c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 82@$1 83; Rejected, $1 54@$1 56. WHISKY dull and unsettled; Free, $1 10@$1 15. MESS PORK steady but quiet; Old, $30; New, $29. Dry Salted SHOULDERS easier at 10½c. LARD dull at 18c.@18½c. for Choice Steam Round lots. HOGS, 9¼c.@10¾c. Extra MESS BEEF, $15 50. BEEF CATTLE dull and heavy: Common Cows, $3 75@$4 35; Medium Steers to Texas Cattle, $4 40@$4 62½; Good to Choice Shipping Steers, $5 37½@$6 50. LIVE HOGS dull and nominally declined 50c.@60c.; receipts heavy; Common, $7 50@$7 75; Fair to Medium, $7 80@$8 10; Good to Choice Smooth, $8 15@$8 25. FREIGHTS dull and declined at ¼c.@½c. RECEIPTS—13,000 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, 22,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—14,000 bbls. Flour, 208,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 55,000 bushels Oats, 36,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley, 3,200 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON nominally unchanged. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $5 50@$6 25; Extra, $6 50@$7 25; Double Extra, $7 25@$8; Treble Extra to Choice Family, $8@$9 50. WHEAT steady; Fair to Good Red and White, $1 50@1 75; Prime to Choice do., $1 90@$2 18; Fancy do., $2 2 @$2 30; Spring $1 29@$1 35. CORN advancing; sales at 93c.@$1. OATS firmer at 50c.@55c., the latter for Fancy White. BARLEY steady at $1 90@$2 27½ for Spring and $2 65 for Choice Fall. RYE steady at $1 20@$1 23. PORK easier; jobbing sales at $31 25@$31 50. BACON dull at 13½c. for Shoulders, 16c. for Clear Rib Sides, 17c. for old Clear Sides and 17¼c.@17½c. for fresh do. Sugar Cured HAMS, 20c. LARD—Retail lots at 19c. for tierce and 20c.@20½c. for keg. WHISKY steady at $1 25. CATTLE quiet at $3@$6 for Common to Choice. HOGS, $7@$8 50 gross. SHEEP, $2 75@$3 75 per head for Fair to Good and $4@$6 for Prime to Extra. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 9,500 bushels.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 61,000 bushels; Rye, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Flour, 4,100 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Generally asking 20c. on Wheat to New-York; a few loads taken at 19c. FLOUR quiet at $7 50@$8 25 for City ground Spring. WHEAT inactive; millers and speculators stand aloof; No. 2 Milwaukee offered at $1 48. CORN dull; sales 8,000 bushels No 1 Western at $1 12½. OATS dull; sales 13,500 bushels Western at 63c. RYE nominal at $1 43. BARLEY dull—buyers holding off; sales, 1,000 bushels two-rowed Canada at $2 10. PEAS, BEANS and SEEDS dull and unchanged. MESS PORK scarce—asking $31 15 for heavy. LARD dull at 20½c. HIGHWINES dull at $1 25.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The CATTLE market has been well supplied and well attended by buyers, but prices have ruled ⅛c.@¼c. ℘ ℔., live weight, lower than last week. Only one or two droves of extra fine quality brought about 9c; Common are quoted at 5c.@6c.; Fair to Good, 7c.@8c.; Extra, 8¼c.@8¾c. Receipts, 5,900 head; sales, 4,000 head. The market is over-supplied with SHEEP and LAMBS, and prices are irregular. State, Michigan and Canada Sheep range from 3c.@5c. ℘ ℔., and Lambs from 5½c.@6½c.; receipts, 15,000 head; sales 5,000 head. HOGS—Middling and heavy weights are in fair request; receipts, 10,000 head; sales, 4,000 head at 9c.@9⅜c. ℘ ℔. for State and Michigan, and 9½c.@10c. for Illinois, ranging in weight from 220 to 270 ℔s.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,800 bbls. at $8 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 75 for White; $11 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT closes lower; sales 1,560 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 70, and 1,600 bushels do. on private terms, but known to be at reduced figures. CORN quiet; sales 3,000 bushels No 1 at $1 08. OATS in demand; sales 28,000 bushels Western at 66½c. BARLEY closed last night with sales of 12,000 bushels Up-lake Canada at $2 20; the market to-day is firmer; sales 2,000 bushels Up-lake at $2 21@$2 22. RYE and PEAS nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS higher; Wheat, 14c.; Barley, 12½c. to New-York; Lumber to the Hudson, $4 25. LAKE IMPORTS—48,500 bushels Wheat. CANAL EXPORTS—32,000 bushels Wheat, 320,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

COTTON firm and in fair demand; Middlings, 23½c.; sales, 3,500 bales; receipts, 10,030 bales; exports, 1,400 bales. Sterling Exchange, 147½@150; New-York Sight, par. Gold, 137¾. SUGAR unchanged. MOLASSES unchanged; a few small lots new Louisiana have been received; no quotations have been established. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7; Choice, $10@$13; low grades most in demand. CORN dull at $1@$1 07½. HAY firm and unchanged. MESS PORK firm at $32 50. BACON—Choice scarce, asking higher prices: Shoulders held at 13½c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@18c. LARD—Only retail business; Tierce, 20c.; Keg, 21c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 20

Flour unsettled and nominal; Family, $8@$8 25. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1 Winter offered at $1 80. CORN dull at 58c.@60c. for new, and 96c.@98c. for old. OATS dull at 58c.@59c. for No. 1. RYE dull at $1 38@$1 40. BARLEY firm at $2 40@$2 50 for Canada Spring, and $2 30@$2 4 for State. COTTON dull at 23½c. for Middling. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. Sales 800 bbls. of WHISKY at $1 20. MESS PORK held at $31. BULK MEATS, 11½c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 14c. for Sides. BACON, 13c.@13½c. for Shoulders, and 16¾c.@17c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD, 18½c. Exchange dull. Money close.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT declined 2c.; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $2 21; Amber, $1 83½@$1 84. CORN unchanged. OATS active at an advance of ½c.; No. 1 and Michigan, 56½c.; No. 2, 55½c. RYE easier; No. 1, $1 35; No. 2, $1 31. BARLEY quiet and firm. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Rye, 27,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 7,600 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

COTTON—Small business; Middling, 25½c.@26½c. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 19c.; Refined, 29c.@29½c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. FLOUR dull and weak; Winter Wheat Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family, $9@$10 50; Spring Wheat Minnesota and Iowa, $8 50@$9. WHEAT dull; Good and Prime Red, $2 10@$2 20; Amber, $2 22. RYE unchanged. CORN steady; Yellow, $1 29@$1 30; Mixed Western, $1 27@$1 28. OATS steady at 75c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middling Upland, 25c.@25½c. FLOUR dull and nominal; holders will make concessions to effect sales. WHEAT dull; low grades declined 5c.@10c.; Prime Red, $2 50@$2 60; Fair to Good, $1 80@$2. CORN firm; White, $1 25@$1 28; Yellow, $1 30@$1 33. OATS dull; receipts large; Prime, 75c.@77c. RYE firm; prime, $1 60@$1 65. PROVISIONS unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

TOBACCO—Sales 46 hhds.; Lugs to Fair Leaf, $6 75@$15 25. WHEAT, $1 90@$2. CORN—New, 55c.@60c.; Old, 88c.@$1. OATS, 55c.@57c. RYE $1 38@$1 40; Superfine, $6 25@$6 50. COTTON, 23c. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, 19½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.@16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c. WHISKY—Raw, nominal at $1 20@$1 23.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

FLOUR dull and lower; Choice Missouri and Iowa, $6 75@$7 25. WHEAT unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 63½; No. 2, $1 29½. OATS—Sales of No. 2 at 51c. CORN firm; sales of No. 2 at 94c. RECEIPTS to-day—5,000 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 120 head; first quality sold for $13@$13 50 ℘ cwt., and common at $7@$11. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 13,497 head: common grades sold at a decline; sales at $1 50@$2 50 ℘ head; there is no change in high grades.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE advanced ½c.; sales at 42c. RESIN—Sales No. 1 at $3 25; No. 2 at $1 90. TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR unchanged. COTTON firm; sales at 23½c. for Middlings; 23c. for Low Middlings; 22c. for Good to Ordinary.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

COTTON quiet but unchanged; sales, 450 bales; Middlings, 23¾.; receipts, 1,008 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,121 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The receipts of COTTON for the three days ending on the 19th inst. were 364 bales; the exports coastwise were 520 bales.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

COTTON—Sales 1,300 bales; holders more willing sellers; Middlings, 23c.; receipts, 1,342 bales

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

COTTON quiet, but firm; sales 406 bales Middling at 23½c.; receipts, 618 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

COTTON dull; sales 250 bales; Middlings nominally 23½c.; receipts, 1,842 bales; exports, 1,119 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 19.

FLOUR, $5 50@$6 25. WHEAT—Good shipping, $1 75@$1 85. Legal-tenders, 73.

TORONTO, Canada, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

BARLEY—Receipts about 1,500 bushels; price on the street from $1 33 to $1 35.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅞. Gold, 136⅞.

[Advertisement.]

While waiting for a Cough "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL RECEIVED.

A splendid new article, to be found only at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, from the Parisian Exposition. Velvet variegated and embroidered piano, table and stand covers. Also, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths and window shades. Call and see them.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S LIFTING CURE.

The best exercise for clergymen, students, lawyers, &c. A coöperative exercise of the whole system, economical in time and expense. Rooms No. 850 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE WICKEDEST MAN.—Of late a great deal of gossip has been caused by the Wickedest Man in New-York, and much attention given to his conversion. But would it not be well just now to have a little regard for the present welfare of numerous other wicked men who persist in spoiling their looks by wearing ill-made hats? How many miserable beings could be prevented from wantonly damaging their appearance by a recommendation to purchase, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., one of KNOX's incomparable Fall styles.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Allemannia	Oct. 7	Hamburg	New-York
Pereire	Oct. 8	Havre	New-York
Russia	Oct. 10	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Scotia	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Samaria	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Deutschland	Oct. 22	New-York	Bremen
City of Baltimore	Oct. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	Oct. 24	New-York	Glasgow
FOR VERA CRUZ, HAVANA, ETC.			
San Francisco	Oct. 21	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Teutonia	Oct. 22	New-York	Havana.
Morro Castle	Oct. 22	New-York	Havana.
Merrimack	Oct. 23	New-York	Rio de Janeiro.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Scotia*, close at the General Post Office at 7:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier, Jersey City, to 8:45 A. M.

Mails for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *San Francisco*, close at 9 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 21.—*In steamship Germania, for Southampton, &c.*—I. L. Cohn, Alfred Knapp, J. M. Borntraeger, Dr. Augustus Mayer, Augustus Ooq, Max Treibel, H. Immenschitt, Miss Helen Ingwersen, Walt H. Krabbenhoeft, Mrs. B. Krabbenhoeft, Chas. Dierlam, Bernhard Wollmann, Rev. E. S. Thomas, L. Becker, Mrs. L. Becker, W. Simmons, C. F. Thiele, Otto Goettel, Robert Roering, Edward Smidt, C. Obermayer and lady, D. Stanenhagen, Miss Ida Ganders, G. T. Fink, L. Becker and lady, W. Schrader, S. Asch, Christ. Grosche and child, B. Oerth, Roloff Spaethmann.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 20.—*In the steamship Pereire, from Havre and Brest*—Miss Elie, Miss Campbell, Mr. Noble, Mr. de Bennes, Mrs. Jourdier, Mr. Driscoll, Mr. Eckfurt, Mr. Perry, Mr. Lalande, Mr. Forster, Mr. Dorsey and family, Mr. and Mrs. Kolfe, Mr. Cooper and wife, Mr. Niles, Mr. Cooke and family, Mr. Gabaroche, Mr. Massieu, Mr. Guesnard, Mr. Maurice, Mr. Languin, Mr. Durel, Mr. Depierris, Mr. Samoury, Mr. Joslin, Mr. Curties, Mr. Suycam, Mr. Bukley, Mr. Janin, Mr. Scharlock, Mr. Meze and family, Mr. Burbank and wife, Mr. Pankin, Mr. and Mrs. Parish, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mrs. Laura, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Bianchini, Mr. Maznin, Mr. Blanchard and sons, Mr. and Mrs. Larinaga, Mr. Ortega, Mr. and Mrs. Loke, Mr. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Weill, Mr. Laguerre, Mr. Coiret, Mr. and Mrs. Breder, Mr. Weill, Mr. and Mrs. Tileston, Mr. Fellows, Mr. Hays and family, Mr. Velasco, Mrs. Rey, Mr. Larmande, Mrs. Ryder, Mr. Burbank and family, Miss Deborah, Mr. Stetson, Mr. Putman, Miss Washburn, Mr. Focks, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Glenn and family, Mr. Lay, Mr. Oscazes, Mr. Lope, Mr. and Mrs. De Presle, Mr. and Mrs. Lay, Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Sauvage, Mr. Hubert and family, Mr. Miller, Mr. Chesman and family, Mr. and Mrs. Grosz and family, Mr. Sneib, Mr. Carriere, Mr. Ostheimer and family, Mr. Latrobe and family, Mr. Boutron, Mr. Fitz, Mr. and Mrs. Kimbal, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Vaterman, Mrs. Barbeaux, Mr. Jones, Mrs. De Gorgue, Mrs. Legros, Mr. Auguste, Mr. and Mrs. Matson, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Allien and family, Mr. Fleming and family, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Hazeltine and family, Mr. Lecourt, Mr. Justin, Mrs. Buzian, Mrs. Crigan, Mr. Vameren, Miss Euvrard, Mr. Davis and family, Mr. Diettin and family, Mr. and Mrs. Berthet, Mr. Grosjean and family, Mr. and Mrs. Cornu, Mrs. Darragh, Mr. Roger, Mr. and Mrs. Champion, Mr. and Mrs. Siegrist, Soeur Xavier, Mr. Fillon, Mr. Schnelbelen, Mr. Becker, Mr. Bessire, Mr. Perrot, Mr. Cartir, Mr. Vandersten, Mr. Denys, Mr. Fontaine, Mr. Bernichon, Mr. and Mrs. Protgo, Mr. Moritz, Mr. Beasen and wife, Mr. Emery, Mr. Dutrey and family, Mr. Castaing and family, Mr. Reiss, Mr. Pirgail, Mr. Desangles, Mr. Kuffer, Mr. Bruschi, Mr. Bigre, Mr. Larsavare, Mr. Yrigogen, Mr. Devisb, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mr. Sargent and family, Mr. Beucler, Mrs. Poly and sister, Mr. Ducoty, Mr. Simon, Mr. Flory, Mr. Greff, Mr. Carter and sister, Mr. Privaud and family, Mr. Chovin, Mr. Blanquier, Mr. Desmaziere, Mrs. L'Haneux and brother, Mrs. Martin and companion, Mr. Rocca, Mr. Zammy, Mr. Boucherg, Mrs. Grant, Mr. Willens, Mr. Zolnouski and family, Mr. and Mrs. Reibaud, Mr. and Mrs. Chamboda, Mr. and Mrs. Courcelles, Mr. Veiner, Mr. Coste, Mr. Heydt and wife, Mr. Richard, Mr. Hicks, Mrs. Hickering, Mrs. Crottaux, Mr. Wheler, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Max, Mr. and Mrs. Fuez, Mr. Meyer and family, Mr. and Mrs. Schweitzer, Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. Hudson, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Roullac, 5 Sisters of Charity, 5 Reverend Fathers, Mrs. Rousseau, Mr. Guichard, Mrs. Fabre and sister, Mrs. Forbes and family, Mr. Young, Mrs. Neven, Mr. Mezes, Mrs. Currey and sister, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Berault, Mr. Isaac, Mr. Farrant and sister, Mr. Calderon, Mr. Sneppers and family, Mr. Gauthier, Mr. Chyri, Mr. Simon, Mr. Salmon, Mr. Carpentier, Mr. Desroches, Mr. Langlais, Mr. Maertens, Mr. Duvinage, Mrs. D'Aubigne, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Woolsey.

OCT. 20.—*In steamship Tripoli, from Liverpool*—Rev. Henry Bliby and lady, Miss Bliby and sister, Mr. Elowson and lady, Miss Elowson, Miss McLachlan, Mr. Thurber and lady, Miss E. Farnell, Miss B. Farnell, R. Branch, C. P. Kelly, lady, 2 children and servant, Rev. John White, Mr. Deekin and lady, Mrs. Raemond, R. McNeil, Mrs. Barnwell, 2 children and maid, R. Sparks, Mrs. Daly, Miss Daly, Geo. G. Byron, Capt. Bernes, Rev. Dr. McCosh, lady and 2 servants, Miss McCosh, Miss M. S. McCosh, Master A. F. McCosh, Mr. Greppo, lady, child and infant, G. P. Philos, Mrs. Neustin and child, Mrs. Mandelbaum, Master J. Daly, Miss Minlion, C. Dawbarn, Mrs. Chittenden and daughter, Mr. Osborn and son, Mrs. R. Meen, Mrs. N. Staples, Mr. D'Aligny, Geo. Fisher, A. B. Harrison.

OCT. 20—*In steamship France, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Achison and child, Mrs. Matheson, Miss A. Cutabertson, Mr. and Mrs. Bergin, Mrs. W. H. Verplanck, T. Robertson, Mr. Macfarne, Mrs. Gambie, Mrs. Bowman, Miss Bowman, J. Beesley, Jos. Lewis, Jos. Wiseman, Miss Davies, P. Lendia, A. G. Kirkpatrick, Miss Bailey, Mrs. Gavin, Miss Gavin, Mrs. Taylor, 2 children and servant, Mr. Davies, F. W. Brown, Miss Golding, Mrs. A. Hull, Mr. Dayton Hobart, Thomas Berrian, Rev. O. Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. Rafferty.

OCT. 20.—*In steamship South America, from Rio Janeiro, &c.*—Mrs. C. H. Hess, Geo. T. Bate and wife, Chas. F. Pierce, Mrs. S. A. Wright, E. C. Mire, Mrs. T. Comment and child, E. D. Fairfield, H. Reid, wife and servant, C. L. Peder and wife, A. B. Archibald, A. M. Munson, Capt. N. Anderson, J. A. Wilkinson, M. Doden, R. Hallaghan, M. Powell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 18	Sun sets	5 12	Moon sets	9 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	11 16	Gov. Island	12 05	Hell Gate	1 27

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung*, *New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Washington, (Br.) Halcrow, Liverpool and Halifax, John G. Dale.

Ship Gettysburg, Edye, New-Orleans, Nesmith & Sons.

Brigs Nellie Antrim, Wallace, Lesal and Laguayra, Marcia & Co.; Emily Cann, (Br.,) Acame, Guantanamo, Heney & Packer; D. Trowbridge, Creswell, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co; Eliza Thomson, Dill, Mayaguez, L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schooners B. M. English, Baker, Worel's Hole, Ferguson & Wood; Ballotbox, Keating, Galveston, G. G. Young & Co.; Wemphir Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; S. C. Morton, Morton, Philadelphia: F. Benedict, Higbee, Providence, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Clara Montgomery, Borden, St. John, P. R., N. L. McCready & Co.; Gladiator, Westover, Halifax, N. S., Peniston & Co.

Sloop George Hurlbut, Mason, Mobile, Sturgis & Clearman.

Arrived.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Spencer, New-Orleans Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Has had head winds the entire passage. Oct. 15, off Key West, passed steamship Euterpe, from Galveston for New-York.

Steamship Rapidan, Cheeseman, New-Orleans Oct. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Oct. 6, via Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 477 passengers to E. Cunard. Oct. 18, at 3 P. M., 350 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Ville de Paris, hence for Havre.

Steamship South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro Sept. 25, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco Oct. 1, Para 7th, and St. Thomas 13th, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship Hatteras, Blankman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre via Brest Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steamship Euterpe, Gates, Galveston Oct. 10, via Key West 14th, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Experienced strong N. and N. E. winds the entire passage. Sept. 26, Richard Nicholson, (waiter,) died in a fit of apoplexy, aged 20 years.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Doris, Mott, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship James S. Green, Inman, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship France, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Oct. 7, via Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and 340 passengers to National Steamship Co.

Ship Prince Royal, (Br.,) Alcock, Calcutta June 8, and Sands Head 2 th, with mdse. to Wm. McKay & Co.—vessel to Whitney Bros. June 28, lat. 5 54 N., lon. 94 13 E., exchanged signals with ship Kate Gregory, from Moulmain for Bombay. Same date, bark Hero, (Br.,) from Rangoon for Falmouth, 20 ds. out. July 26, lat. 21 2 S., lon. 60 2 E., exchanged signals with ship Somerset, from Calcutta for London. Aug. 20, lat. 35 3 S., lon. 20 38 E., exchanged signals with ship Tartar, from Madras for London. 23d, lat. 35 8 S., lon. 20 10 E., exchanged signals with ship Glencoe, from Coringa Bay for London, 97 ds. out. 26th, lat. 34 8 S., lon. 14 35 E., exchanged signals with ship Everest, from Foo Choo for London, 73 ds. out. Oct. 14, lat. 33 65 N., lon. 72 55 W., passed a waterlogged vessel, mainmast standing, apparently a schooner. Crossed the equator in Indian Ocean July 7, in lon. 94 36 E.; passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 25; crossed the equator Sept. 22, in lon. 30 6 W.

Brig Dirigo, (of Harrington, Me.,) Rumball, Malaga 39 ds., with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 12; has been 12 ds. N. of Bermuda, with N. W. winds; previously had fine pleasant weather. Oct. 17, lat. 33 30, lon. 74, experienced a heavy N. W. gale, lasting 12 hours; split mainstaysail, foretopmast staysail and jib.

Brig La Rache a, (Ital.,) Paturjo, Licata 96 ds., with sulphur to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 31. Has been 10 ds. N. of Bermuda with strong N. W. gales; previously fine moderate weather.

Brig Mercedes, (of Turk's Island,) Kohl, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova. Was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras; had N. and N. E. winds the greater part of the passage.

Brig D. S. Sole, Sole, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. M. Van Name, Van Name, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Central Mining Co.

Schr. Esther J. Duncan, Bowen, Virginia, with potatoes to Duncan & Co.

Schr. Ellen Augusta, Nickerson, Virginia, with potatoes to order.

Schr. Eva Holmes, Asay, Virginia, with potatoes to master.

Schr. Mary Parker, Smith, Virginia, with potatoes to Robert Parker.

Schr. M. Hand, Martin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Laconia, Hall, Rockland 3 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Nea Sumpter, Lord, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Parker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Angeline Van Clief, Heath, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fannie Hanmer, Pitts, South Amboy, for Hartford.

Schr. William H. Jewell, Robinson, Port Johnson, for Albany.

Schr. Annie Baker, Smith, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Maria Louise, Blair, Rondout, for New-Haven.
Schr. G. C. Acken, Wright, Newburg, for Stonington.
Schr. White Wing, Stokes, Albany, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Jane, Porter, Albany, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Capt. John, Harding, Bangor, via Providence.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Bridgeport.
Schr. Nath. L. Holmes, Arnold, New-Haven.
Schr. J. C. Baxter, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Clara Woodhouse, Woodhouse, New-Haven.
Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, New-Haven.
Schr. Frank Randolph, Burnett, Providence.
Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgeden, New-Haven.
Schr. John R. Brisk, Nott, New-Haven.
Schr. C. C. Godwin, Bishop, Norwich.
Schr. D. Hastings, Tilton, Virginia, with pine wood.
Schr. John G. Ferris, Hunt, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Washington, for Liverpool via Halifax; Germania, for Hamburg; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Niagara, for Norfolk, &c. Ships Gen. McClellan, for San Francisco; William Frothingham, for Antwerp.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 20—Arr. ship Syren, from New-Bedford; brig Charles Miller, from Georgetown, D. C.

Also arr. brigs Ossipee, from Pensacola; Webster Kelly, from Rondout; Robin, from Rondout; Ida L. Ray, from Newburg.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 20—Arr. steamship Champion, from New-York.

Sld. steamship James Adger, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 20—Arr. brig F. J. Merryman, from Georgetown, with coal for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 20—Sld. steamer Leo, for New-York.

Arr. bark Halcyon, from Havre; bark Liverpool and ship Nonpariel, from Liverpool. The Captain of the Nonpariel reports spoke ship Crescent City southward of Tybee. Schr. Heron, from Portland; steamers Huntsville and San Salvador, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18—Arr. Yosemite, from Glasgow; Indus, Emma and Maria, Newcastle, N. S. W. Sld. Fleur de Maurice, Mauritius.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Banffshire, reported yesterday as anchored outside the Bar, was a mistake; should have been the ship Prince Royal.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—Vessels arriving here report that the buoy on Ship John Shoal, Delaware Bay, has been adrift for several days.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The unknown schooner reported yesterday on her beam ends off Cape Race, proves to be the British schr. J. C. Deering, of and from Digby, N. S., for Boston. She was capsized on the 7th inst., during the gale, with 10 persons on board, 7 of whom were washed overboard. The survivors, 2 of whom were females, were rescued by the schr. J. G. Hall, of Digby.

Another disaster is reported off Cattyhunk, in the same gale. An unknown schooner was seen to capsize and sink, and it is supposed that all hands went down in the vessel, as the disaster occurred in the midst of a fearful squall, which continued for several hours, and prevented any assistance being rendered by the vessels in company.

The schr. John Farnum, from Boston for Philadelphia, in coming over the Nantucket Shoals, on Saturday, was struck by a squall, when they let go the anchors, but parted both chains. The wind afterward moderating, they made sail and went into Hyannis harbor.

The schr. John B. Myers, Capt. Elwood, from Philadelphia for Boston, with coal, lost her anchors and chain in the late gale, and went ashore on Great Point, but was got afloat, and is now at Nantucket.

The schr. Smith Tuttle, of Gloucester, Capt. Day, from Philadelphia for Gloucester, with coal, lost her sails and one chain and anchor, and went ashore at Nantucket. She will be got off at high water.

The British schr. Unexpected, Capt. Robertson, from Providence, of and for St. John, N. B., in ballast, lost her chains and anchor and went ashore near Nantucket harbor. The vessel is light and will come off with a full tide.

Spoken, &c.

American Eagle—bark, steering S., Oct. 15, lat. 30, lon. 73 50.

James S. Stone—bark, from Boston for Melbourne, 31 ds. out, Sept. 30, lat. 10 N., lon. 37 W.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—The steamship Nova Scotian, Capt. Aird, of Allan's Line, which left Quebec Oct. 10, arrived here to-day.

HORRID ATTEMPT

By Dr. MARSH to

MURDER

Dr. SHERMAN,

In his frenzy from the loss of his business and the great success of Dr. Sherman, whom he deems his only rival.

The beast, in his way, appears again, and after the most frightful attempt to devour another, is detected in the foul deed, and deservedly punished by being exposed to the ridicule and censure of every one having a sense of justice. This man Marsh is obtaining notoriety; he courts it at every sacrifice of decency, and with a determination to obtain it by the most ridiculous and villainous acts that can be accomplished in the exercise of a capacity that the greatest knave at Blackwell's Island would envy. His audacious villainy draws in now and then an accomplice, whom he wheedles by the aid of his money, and devilish witchery, into making affidavits, entirely destitute of truth, for wicked and selfish purposes.

We wonder even his funny Bohemian, who is dancing about him for the almighty dollar, as he lives from his wits, and freely indulges in a tip at the bottle until he is often fuddled and apparently foolish, has not been ensnared into making one of those strange affidavits.

We recently commented upon one of those designing affidavits, made by Dr. Dixon, and proved, to the amusement and satisfaction of every one, what a great ass he was for getting his head in such a halter. Now we have another, the point of which we can hardly see, which this creature, trickster, Marsh, publishes in *The Dispatch* of last Sunday, under the title of "AWFUL!" What he means by "awful" must be the weight he gives to the fabrication of this piece of villainy under the serious garb of an oath, or that he should have got Lammer to attach his name to such a base and shameless affidavit.

It is quite common when we hear a great lie to exclaim: Isn't it awful; and this idea undoubtedly led to the caption of the word awful over this tremendous lie. But no matter how these crazy-headed knaves, Marsh and Lammer, did it, it is sufficient for our purpose that it was done, and that these disreputable and repugnant sneaks have the credit of this foul trick. Here is the affidavit, gotten up by Marsh and his pigeon:

AWFUL!

City of New-York, s. s.: I, J. A. Lammer, of the City of Philadelphia, Penn., being duly sworn, say: That in the year eigh een hundred and sixty-one I was in the City of New-Orleans, La., and there saw a horse exhibited in the streets of said city by J. A. Sherman, which horse said Sherman represented as having been ruptured, and cured by said Sherman with his truss.

JOHN A. LAMMER, Philadelphia, Penn.

Signed and sworn before me this 7th day of October, 1868. GEORGE S. HANFORD, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Is not this a nonsensical effort to be smart at ridicule, and would not Marsh be able to don the Fool's cap and reach the head of the school of Comus? Is there no one who will take pity on this dog-man, Marsh, and softly smooth him down the back, and coax him out of his rabid freaks, to save him further scourging for his bad conduct. Newfoundland dogs are seldom so stupid as this overgrown puppy is found to be, and never require so much lashing to give them a sense of obedience. But in proportion as the dog Marsh is stubborn and unruly, we must be just and prompt in castigating him to a sense of obedience. A few days since he cringed and fawned and whined and crawled about in a most pitiable manner for mercy, as though he felt he must behave himself, and not again run out from his kennel and bark and snap at his master. We do hereby notify Marsh and Dixon that if they do not stop and apologize for their dirty tricks, we shall revise and embellish this whole controversy with caricatures to suit various descriptions, making one of the most amusing and readable things the public have had for some time.

The reader must bear in mind that the sole cause for this Marsh, Dixon and Lammer villainy springs from the jealousy of Dr. Sherman's success in relieving and curing large numbers of Ruptured patients, who were formerly punished, lacerated and almost killed and permanently crippled from the use of that instrument now known as Marsh's Radical Curse Truss, with its biting, pinching and agonizing pressure upon the spine and abdomen. A few days since one of these persons, in telling of his sufferings from the use of Marsh's Trusses, said that he had recently burnt one of them up. Does not this indicate retaliation in its most dreadful aspect? The truss tortured him, and he seized and burnt it up! What a warning to others! The patient is now reconciled and happy in the use of Dr. Sherman's appliance and curative, and, like one restored from pain to ease, appreciates and values the source from whence it springs. On Saturday last, another one of Dr. Sherman's patients, a very intelligent and respectable physician of this City, abandoned another of these Marsh Radical Curse Trusses—a double one—declaiming against it in most fearful terms, looking upon it as barely less than a device of the devil for inquisitorial purposes. He had the appliance adjusted in his case, and went away rejoicing like one who had found salvation. To-day we relieved another patient, who complained bitterly of his sufferings from Marsh's Truss, declaring it had injured his health and almost ruined him. Dr. Sherman's office is daily crowded with this class of patients since it has become generally known that they suffer from the use of his appliances none of the vexations and injuries experienced from the terrible pressure of the ivory ball forced with inhuman pressure into the abdomen by this Marsh Truss. We are also daily receiving large numbers of letters describing injuries and sufferings from this Marsh Truss, which has been forced upon the ruptured as a means of relief and cure.

We extract from some of them as follows:

A gentleman writing from Oswego, N. Y., says: "I have tried Marsh's Truss; lets the rupture pass down, and hurts me more than to go without."

A gentleman from Oxford, N. Y., says: "I have got Marsh's Truss, but it hurts me so some days that I have to lay abed; it is just as bad as it can be."

A gentleman writing from Brooklyn says: "A year ago my wife got ruptured, was sent to Marsh, No. 2 Vesey-st., got his truss, which gives her great pain. She cannot bear to keep it on while sitting for any length of time, the pain is so great."

Dr. Newton, of Boston, writes: "I have cases that have worn Marsh's Truss, but obtain no help. I know a gentleman from St. George, Me., who had one from you some years ago, and it cured him."

Dr. SHERMAN is daily at his office prepared to relieve rupture patients, more especially those who have been disappointed in seeking relief and cure from Marsh's Truss.

RUPTURES CURED

Dr. J. A. SHERMAN,

Artistic Surgeon, respectfully offers his services in the application of his Rupture Curative Appliances, at his office,

No. 697 Broadway, Cor. Fourth-st.

The great experience of Dr. SHERMAN, resulting from his long and constant devotion to the treatment and cure of this disease, assures him of his ability to relieve all, without regard to the age of the patient or duration of the infirmity, or the difficulties which they may have heretofore encountered in seeking relief. Dr. SHERMAN, as Principal of the Rupture Curative Institute, New-Orleans, for a period of more than fifteen years, had under his care the worst cases in the country, all of which were effectually relieved, and many, to their great joy, restored to a sound body.

None of the pains and injuries resulting from the use of other Trusses are found in Dr. Sherman's appliances; and, with a full knowledge of the assertion, he promises greater security and comfort, with a daily improvement in the disease, than can be obtained of any other person or the inventions of any other person in the United States.

Prices to suit all classes. It is the only, as well as the cheapest, remedy ever offered the afflicted. Photographic likenesses of cases before and after treatment furnished on receipt of two three-cent stamps.

GAS FIXTURES,

ELEGANT IN STYLE AND SUPERIOR FINISH, AT

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McLEWEE, PUTNAM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 561 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
From the Manufacturers,
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY,
CORNER 9TH-ST.

GENERAL DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE PRICES.

O'Sullivan & Greig,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 19, A FULL LINE OF ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS AND FLANNELS. Also, A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING AND LINEN GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

O'Sullivan & Greig,

WILL OFFER A FULL LINE OF MOURNING GOODS.

MOURNING OUTFITS MADE UP AT SHORT NOTICE.

O'Sullivan & Greig

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 19, THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN COSTUMES, WALKING SUITS, AND CLOAKS OF ALL KINDS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, MISSES' AND BOYS' SUITS, &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED, A CASE OF REAL ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS, MUFFS, HATS AND BOAS.

O'Sullivan & Greig,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF CLAN PLAIDS AND SERGES SUITABLE FOR COSTUMES. ALSO, AN ELEGANT VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS, MANY OF WHICH ARE EXCLUSIVE IN STYLE.

O'Sullivan & Greig

ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN REAL INDIA SHAWLS, THREAD LACE SHAWLS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, &c., &c.

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A GOOD NUMBER! THE BEST YET ISSUED! See Portraits and Biographies of Isabella, the late Queen of Spain; Max Muller, Isaac Taylor, Schiller, Chamisso, Gellert, Uhland, Heine, German Lyric Poets; Mrs. T. McGath, 107 years old; Gounod, the author of "Faust;" The Antiquity of Man; Shakespeare's play of Macbeth; Is Man Immortal? Getting Rich; Count Chorinski and the German Murderess, Baroness Ebergenyi, with suggestions on Culture and Crime; The Crisis in Life; Emerson on the Eye; Recreation *vs.* Stimulation; Tobacco and Baldheads; A Good Judge of Character; The New-England Fisheries; May Twins Marry? &c. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE CELEBRATED IMITATION GOLD
$15 HUNTING WATCHES. $20.
THE COLLINS OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.

CASES of the COLLINS METAL. Improved Oroide.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New-York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities, represented as our watches, we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our Oroide in appearance and durability, and to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL," and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of gold; can not be distinguished from it by the best judges; retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold excepting in intrinsic value. All our gentlemen's watches are full-jeweled patent levers; those for ladies an improved escapement, better than a lever for a small watch; all in hunting-cases, and fully guaranteed by special certificate. The $15 watches are equal in neatness, style of finish, general appearance, and for time, to a gold one costing $150. Those for $20 are of extra fine finish, and are fully equal to a gold watch costing $200. Chains of every style, from $2 to $6. Also, jewelry of the Collins Metal in every style.

Goods sent to any part of the United States by express, to be paid for on delivery. Money need not be sent with the order, as bills can be paid when goods are taken from the express office. Customers must pay all express charges. We employ no Agents; orders must therefore be sent directly to us. Customers in the City will remember that our ONLY office is Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, up stairs.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.

Established 1797.

MEEKS'

RICH AND PLAIN

FURNITURE

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

NO. 686 BROADWAY.

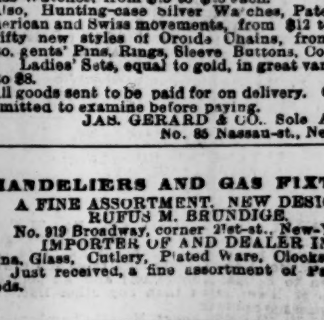
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.

New and original designs, now ready for the Fall trade. Strangers visiting the City will find it to their advantage to visit the oldest establishment in the trade, and will be liberally dealt with.

All goods warranted.

THE ONLY GENUINE OROIDE WATCHES.

THE GENEVA MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.



These watches have a world-wide reputation, are in hunting cases, (gentlemen's and ladies' sizes,) GUARANTEED EXACT TIME-KEEPERS, and sold at the low price of $12 each. They are equally as brilliant in appearance and finish as the best gold cases. Also, a large variety of beautifully-chased and enameled Patent Lever and Swiss Watches, from $15 to $25 each.

Also, Hunting-case Silver Watches, Patent Lever, American and Swiss movements, from $12 to $20 each.

Fifty new styles of Oroide Chains, from $2 to $8. Also, gents' Pins, Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Collar Studs, &c. Ladies' Sets, equal to gold, in great variety, from $5 to $8.

All goods sent to be paid for on delivery. Customers permitted to examine before paying.

JAS. GERARD & CO., Sole Agents.
No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT, NEW DESIGNS.

RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE,
No. 919 Broadway, corner 21st-st., New-York,
IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN
China, Glass, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Clocks, Bronzes, &c. Just received, a fine assortment of Paris Fancy Goods.

BUYING CLOTHING MADE EASY

AT

BROKAW BROTHERS,

Opposite Cooper Institute (The One Price) and lowest in the City.

GAS FIXTURES.

A most extensive assortment of NEW STYLES at LOW PRICES, manufactured expressly for the FALL TRADE. JOHN TRIGGS, No. 702 Broadway, (up stairs,) between 4th-st. and Astor-place.

BEEBES RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JANES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY, N. Y. NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of next election will be held at the office, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881 and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.

Persons depositing with us may check at sight, same as with City Banks.

Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Loans negotiated.

BANKING HOUSE OF GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

(Corner of Cedar-st.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of Four per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing Four per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant to lay submarine cables from Canton to Tein-tsin, (the seaport of Pekin,) connecting all the ports on the Asiatic Coast, whose foreign commerce AMOUNTS TO ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS ANNUALLY. The Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York with a capital of $5,000,000; shares, $100 each. A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 cash, $15 Nov. 1, balance in monthly installments of $2 50 per share. THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOV. 25 NEXT. For circulars, maps and full information apply to

Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. SPENCER VILA & CO., No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. R. HIGBY, Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
Messrs. DONAHUE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
G. F. DAVIS, City National Bank, Hartford, Conn.
And at the office of the Company.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1868, will be paid MONDAY, the 2d day of November, 1868, by Peter B. Sweeny, Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Courthouse. The transfer books will be closed SATURDAY, Oct. 3, 1868.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1868.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1868.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.—PROPOSALS will be received in writing at this office for the purchase of Government Gold in exchange for Currency, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., and continuing for ten consecutive business days. The amount for which proposals will be received each day is limited to $300,000, and the whole or any part thereof, not less than $5,000, will be awarded to the highest bidder. Proposals will be received from 11 to 12 o'clock of each day, and the bids will be opened and the result declared immediately thereafter. To guard against fictitious bids a certified check for three per cent. of the amount for which proposals are made, must accompany each offer. The gold will be ready for delivery immediately after the awards are made.

A box for the reception of proposals will be found at the Cashier's desk in this office. All bids should be under seal, indorsed "Proposals for Gold," which will be publicly opened at the hour stated.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

PACIFIC RAILROAD, OF MISSOURI, SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, having completed the purchase of Five Millions of Missouri State Sixes, from proceeds of sales of its Six per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds, and having paid them over in discharge of all its indebtedness to the State, now offers through the undersigned about $1,500,000 more of its Six per Cent Gold Mortgage Bonds due in 1888, Coupons payable February and August; the proceeds to be applied to payment of Bonds about maturing, which will then leave the entire debt of the road $7,000,000 in Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, the annual interest upon which will be $420,000 in Gold, while the net receipts for the present year will exceed $1,200,000.

The Road runs from St. Louis to Kansas City—283 miles. Price for the present, par, and accrued interest in currency.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at No. 51 Wall-st., Room No. 13, on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next. The polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

WALTER R. T. JONES, Secretary.

Oct. 5, 1868.

STATE OF INDIANA. WABASH AND ERIE CANAL (OLD) PREFERRED AND DEFERRED SCRIP BOUGHT. G. K. SISTARE, NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

FINANCIAL.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

Office No. 135 Broadway.

BRANCH OFFICES: 1227 Broadway, New-York, 151 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

Cash Capital,	$2,000,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1868,	3,730,981 60
Liabilities,	126,453 15

A deduction from the Premium, equal to the Commission formerly paid, will be made to all parties insuring City risks without the intervention of a broker

Policies issued payable in Gold, if desired.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, Second Assistant Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	114¼	115	5-20 Coupon, '67..	110½	110⅝
Coupon, 1881....	115⅛	115⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68..	110⅜	111
5-20 Reg., '62....	106⅛	107	10-40 Registered..	104	
5-20 Coupon, '62..	113⅝	114	10-40 Coupon....	105⅝	106⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64..	111⅜	112	Gold....	137⅜	137½
5-20 Coupon, '65..	111⅝	112	U. S. Cur. Pacif.	99⅞	100
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July....	110⅜	110⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage of $4,000,000. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10ths of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economise its expenses.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

James S. Thomas, Mayor of St. Louis; John J. Roe, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce; E. W. Fox, President St. Louis Board of Trade; Barton Bates, President North Missouri Railroad; J. H. Britton, President National Bank of the State of Missouri; Wm. L. Ewing, President of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis; Geo. H. Rea, President Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis; Jas. B. Eads, Chief Eng. of St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.; Geo. W. Taylor, President Pacific Railroad, (of Mo.;) John R. Lionberger, President T. N. Bank, St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:

H. K. Corning,	John Auchincloss,	Grant & Son,
A. W. Spies,	A. Trask,	E. C. Cowdin,
F. Marquand,	J. H. Swift,	Isaac N. Phelps,
W. V. Brady,	S. Gancy,	W. T. Blodgett,
A. R. Eno,	Geo. D. Phelps,	John Knower.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st. Drafts on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, 21 Bonds, numbered as follows: 486, 143, 188, 227, 336, 189, 100, 248, 581, 225, 296, 490, 25, 466, 588, 440, 450, 382, 538, 43, and 116, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI Six per cent. Gold Bonds for sale on favorable terms, by SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers, No. 19 Broad-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GUARDIAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 164 Chatham-st., New-York, PAYS SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

VICTOR M. RICE, President.
WM. M. TWEED, OWEN W. BRENNAN, Vice-Presidents.
WM. L. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of the estate of Augustus Whitlock, deceased:

1,468 shares Vermont Copper Mining Co., $5 each.
17 shares Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, $100 each.
21 shares Bank of Commonwealth, New-York, $100 each.
25 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York, $100 each.
90 shares Bank of New-York, $100 each.
30 shares Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Co., $100 each.
30 shares North American Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
3 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, $20 each.
5 shares Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Co., $100 each.
10 shares New-Haven and New-London Railroad Co., $100 each.
48 shares Marine Railway Co., Long Island City, $25 each.
40 shares New-York Quartz Co., $50 each.
64 shares American Building Block Co., $50 each.
5,625 shares Foster Iron Ore Mining Co., $5 each.
805 shares Elizabeth Steam Manufacturing Co., $100 each.

GEORGE COOK—Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF SUPERB FANCY GOODS, &c.

GEORGE COOK will sell by auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 101 Liberty-st., importer's sale of rich fancy goods, &c., including marble, bronze, ormolu and alabaster 21 and 30 day clocks, bronze groups and figures, Parian and bisque figures, groups and inks, white and colored Parian statuary, Bohemian and china vases, richest designs; ormolu mounted goods, silver-plated ware, &c. We would call the attention of lovers of fine bronzes to this sale, as it embraces the largest and most artistic figures and groups imported. Goods on view this day.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, Office No. 28 Pine-st.

THURSDAY, OCT. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway will be sold by order of the Executors of Asa Fitch, deceased, the valuable lots of land and stores on Broadway, known as Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, and also Nos. 31, 33, 35, 37 and 39 New-st., comprising the front on Exchange-place, from Broadway to New-st. The property consists of five first-class four-story brick buildings on Broadway. Also, five of the same class on New-st., all built by days' work, with great care. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Particulars at the office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF 1,800 ACRES OF LAND, on the Hudson River below Garrison's, near West Point.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 27, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Garrison's, 1,800 acres of land on the Hudson River, below Garrison's, 570 acres having a fine river and road front. The land will be sold in parcels. For further particulars and maps, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c. Full particulars hereafter.

AUCTION SALES.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

CHERRY HILL.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, continuation of the great sale of building lots at Cherry Hill, 10 miles from New-York, in the suburbs of Hackensack. These lots are handsomely situated on high ground, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, are in the midst of handsome improvements, and are unexceptionable in every respect. The streets and avenues are thoroughly graded, sidewalks made and gutters established. Cherry Hill is a beautiful park of residences, forty-five minutes from New-York by rail, and within ten miles' drive of 42d-st. ferry. A special train by the Erie Railroad will leave the foot of Chambers-st. at 10:30 on the morning of the sale. Collation served on the grounds. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF FORTY-FOUR BUILDING LOTS.

THEODORE SANFORD, Auctioneer.

The subscriber will sell at public vendue, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, OCT. 24,

at 2 o'clock P. M., forty-four building lots, situated on Orange-av., Park-av., Eagle Rock Way, Brook and Spring sts.,

IN MONTCLAIR,

(West Bloomfield,) Essex County, N. J., one hour from New-York City by Morris and Essex Railroad, (via Hoboken Ferries,) and situated within ten minutes' walk of the Montclair Station of the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad, and near the proposed route of the Newark and Montclair horse railroad, in the midst of fine improvements, and commanding beautiful views of the surrounding country. This property is part of the former farms of Joseph H. Baldwin, Isaac Vincent and Jacob T. Myers, and is one of the most attractive locations in the town, at the base of Orange Mountain.

Title perfect. Terms easy and made known at the sale.

L. S. HASKELL.

MONTCLAIR, Essex County, N. J., Oct. 17, 1868.

Newark and Bloomfield Railroad leave New-York for Montclair, via Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8:30 and 11 A. M., and 2, 3:50, 5:10 and 6:10 P. M.

Leave Montclair for Newark and New-York at 6:30, 7:3 , 8:25 and 10:35 A. M., and 1:05, 3:35, 5:10 and 6:30 P. M.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS AND GAITERS.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts., Will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, At 10½ o'clock A. M., A very large variety of SEASONABLE GOODS. They will close out A LARGE NUMBER OF EASTERN AND CITY INVOICES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF "KINGSLAND MANOR" LOTS, ADJOINING RUTHERFURD PARK.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 22 inst., at 1 o'clock, on the premises, near Rutherfurd Park, N. J., the residue of the valuable property of the late Gen. George Kingsland, sold by order of the Executor. This tract, known as the north section of the manor, contains about the same number of acres as were disposed of at the unreserved sale made on the 15th inst., and is considered more valuable than the southern section first sold, on account of its close proximity to the railroad; being only three-quarters of a mile from Rutherfurd Station. It runs three-quarters of a mile along the north side of Rutherfurd Park, where such great improvements are being made and such splendid residences erected. The Midland Railroad has been built and graded for upward of half a mile on this line, and the road will certainly be run the course marked out on the map. Recent sales in this neighborhood have been made at very high rates. Between 40 and 50 acres of the tract are heavily timbered, which furnish shade trees for a rural home at once. It is intended that the sale of this important portion of this great estate shall be as peremptory and absolute as the former sale, (whatever may be the state of the weather,) it being the intention of the Executor to close the estate. The same liberal terms as on the former sale will be allowed, (75 per cent. on mortgage for 10 years.) Free tickets will be furnished for the 12 o'clock train at the auction room.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom:

123D-ST.—Frame house and three lots on south side 123d-st., commencing 130 feet west of 2d-av., contains eleven rooms and the modern improvements, and is in good order.

AVENUE A—Eight lots on the east side Avenue A, comprising the entire front between 121st and 122d sts., each lot 25x98. On the corner of 122d-st. are two two-story and attic high-stoop frame houses filled in with brick and in first-rate order. Adjoining the avenue, two two-story and basement cottages.

121ST-ST.—Fourteen lots and gore on the north side of 121st-st., commencing ninety-eight feet east of Avenue A, and running to the Harlem River.

122D-ST.—Twelve lots and gore on the south side of 122d-st., commencing ninety-eight feet east of Avenue A, and running to Harlem River.

WEST BROADWAY—Premises No. 49 West Broadway, southeast corner of Thomas-st., 25 by 50.

THOMAS-ST.—Premises No. 25 Thomas-st., immediately in the rear of the West Broadway property, and forming a letter L, size 25 by 100.

116TH-ST., 100 feet wide—Three-story and basement brick house and lot on north side 116th-st., commencing 182 feet west of Avenue A. Sixty per cent on mortgage.

116TH-ST., 100 feet wide—Three two-story high-stoop frame cottages and lots on south side 116th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., known as Nos. 5, 6, 7 Cottage-place. The houses have sub-cellars, hot and cold water, gas, &c., and are in perfect order.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE Exchange Salesroom, BUILDING LOTS ON 42D-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.

42D-ST. (100 feet wide)—Three valuable lots on the south side of 42d-st., commencing 187 feet east of 3d-av., each 25x100.5.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, AT 12 M., AT the Exchange Salesrooms: Handsome brown-stone house on 43d-st.

WEST 43D-ST.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 437 West 43d-st., north side, between 9th and 10th avs., in fine order and contains all the modern improvements.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 3 valuable lots on the north side of 57th-st., 75 feet east of 6th-av. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, OCT. 22, AT 10 A. M., AT No. 83 Wyckoff-st., between Smith and Hoyt, Brooklyn, rosewood parlor suites in cloth, walnut parlor suites in haircloth, velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood, extension, centre and pier tables, oak and mahogany marble-top chamber sets, 8 excellent feather beds, bedding, hatstand, oilcloths; also, sterling silver goblets, mugs, spoons, sugar-bowl, candlesticks, napkin-rings, &c., &c.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE.—ROOMS and fine art galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, THURSDAY, Oct. 22, and following days, commencing at 7 o'clock P. M. each day; catalogue of a large collection of valuable books selected from several private libraries, comprising scarce works on America, travels, history, &c.; also, many rare works relating to Ireland; catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 21, at 11 o'clock, in front of their store, by order of Henry A. Smythe, Collector, for account of United States Government:

100 Hand Grenades.
2 Cases Gun Cartridges.
1 Keg Gunpowder.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, No. 24 Duane-st.

THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, DUTCH BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS, imported per steamship *China*, in fine order, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, jonquils, narcissus, crocus, iris, &c. Sold in lots to suit purchasers, and sold without reserve.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, 26TH DAY of October, at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, all the effects of the Patent Coal Company, consisting of engine, boilers, machinery, coal and coal dust and office furniture; also letters patent, lease, &c. Terms cash.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

WINTER-BLOOMING PLANTS AND orange trees, camellias, azaleas at auction, on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 11 A. M., at Young & Elliott's seed store, No. 9 John-st., a choice collection from Mr. L. Menand, Florist, Albany, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS.

NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid, and terms reasonable.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, is under the supervision of Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale.

Principal—Mrs. CORNELIA A. MILLER.
French Professor—JULES E. LOISEAU.
Professors of Music—EMILE GUYON, ALFRED ANDREWS.

The appointments of this institution are first-class throughout for a thorough, physical, moral and mental education. Address the Principal.

Prospectus at Messrs. Appletons', No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

Further particulars of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 37 William-st.; HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st.; MARTIN BATES, No. 31 Mercer-st., N. Y.

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS—Environs of Hartford, Conn.—Rev. CHAS. E. ABBOTT, Principal.—The estate consists of a large stone house and nineteen acres of land. It is pleasantly diversified, and well ornamented with evergreen, deciduous and fruit trees. The number of pupils is quite limited. The Winter Term will begin on the 1st of November next.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—SPECIAL preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers.

S. T. FROST, Principal.

FRENCH.—TWO OR THREE YOUNG LADIES can be received as boarders in a private family with advantages for French conversation: $8 per week; music if desired. Address A. B. C., Station L. Harlem.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL—NO. 1,214 Broadway. Boys prepared for college or business. For references see circular.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 16, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av., Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES; NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK. MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., first house below Park-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

Prof. LOUIS LANGUELLIER has resumed his course of lessons in French language and literature, at his residence, No. 113 Bleecker-st., and has charge of the French Department in Mr. Cornwall's French and English Classical Institute for boys, No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.

MISS C. E. FERRIS Will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, for four years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jencks. Number limited.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st. References—Right Rev. H. Potter, Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, Right Rev. T. F. Davis, Prof. Charles Davies, Prof. Henry, Prof. Bartlett, Wm. H. Appleton and others, as per circular, for which apply as above.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st. A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8. H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. MACAULAY'S English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 8.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN to join a class of pupils who are preparing for college, and a few young ladies to join a class for Latin, German, French, History and the higher English branches. Address Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, General Post Office, Box No. 1,153. Refers to Messrs. John J. Astor, Jr., August Belmont, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Edmund H. Miller, John F. Purdy, A. C. Richards, Hon. Judge Daly, Rev. Henry Field, Rev. Dr. Osgood.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st, reopened MONDAY Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

A FRENCH LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching, would like to find a family of refinement and culture in Brooklyn or in New-York, where she would give one hour or two of daily instruction in compensation for her board and lodging; references exchanged. Address A. M., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY class for boys from 7 to 10 years of age; conducted by Mrs. Parrott and Professors, 42d-st. and Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A family school for twenty boys. Home comforts, kind care and thorough teaching. Term begins Sept. 14.

S PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. The reading class will commence Nov. 1.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Students received Oct. 26.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—English, French and German taught.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 66 W. 36th-st.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—With primary department, fits boys for business, college, West Point and the Naval Academy.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN A PRIVATE FAMily to devote a few hours daily to a youth of 15 years of age; one who is thoroughly competent to instruct in the solid branches of an English education, and can bring the best of references. Address Box No. 231 Post Office.

A YOUNG LADY FROM CONNECTICUT, an experienced teacher, wishes to give lessons in a good family or school, in English, French, German, Latin, music or mathematics. Address C. J., No. 13 East 28th-st.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE WITH FIRST-class references desires a furnished room, where instruction will be received in part payment. Address C., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHING A SITUATION in a private family as governess, can be communicated with for one week, by addressing TEACHER, New-York Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN MANY families of position, and with College and preparatory students, has a vacancy. Address TUTOR, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of reference given. Also, by a first-class waitress or chambermaid, a situation in a respectable private family; no person need apply but those wishing both; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 234 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as laundress under a head laundress; wants to understand fluting thoroughly, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is a Protestant. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 West 18th-st., White's-place, No. 3, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook and assist in the washing, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; would operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 218 West 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTestant girls; one as cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; the other to do chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of children; both in same family; best reference. Call at No. 102 11th-av., corner 19th-st., entrance in 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; one who understands English, French and American cooking, pastries and breakfast breads and desserts of all kinds. Call at No. 233 1st-av., one door from 17th-st., in the shoe store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook and assist with the washing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 141 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as a waitress or to do chamberwork, or would do chamberwork and waiting; the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 28th st., second floor, front room. Notes attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress by a competent Protestant girl; can operate perfectly on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at No. 93 Elm-st., corner of Walker, Room No. 15.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; understands fluting; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family, as good cook, and no objection to assist with the washing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 161 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do French fluting; or would do cooking for a small private family; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 315 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to take care of grown children, or to do sewing and light chamberwork in a private family; best of City references for four years. Apply at No. 260 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; or as chambermaid and will assist with the washing; can give a three-years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 65 Lexington-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as wet nurse; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address E. E., No. 344 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days; ring fourth bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting; has fourteen months' City reference. Apply at No. 321 East 47th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 352 3d-av., near 28th-st., second floor, front room, over the dry-goods store.

WANTED.—A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping wishes to find good homes for four good girls; cook, laundress, waitress, chambermaid; can be seen for two days at their present employer's, No. 180 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class laundress; understands fluting; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 341 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Livingston-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; fifteen years' experience; is also a good seamstress; good reference. Apply at No. 107 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress, or will assist with the chamberwork or sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the fancy store, No. 653 3d-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant person, a situation as seamstress and to wait on a lady; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Address for two days, E. D., No. 29 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; understands her business; very best reference. Call at No. 227 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City reference. Call at No. 200 West 40th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook and assist with washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 241 West 21st-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself useful; has good reference. Inquire at No. 322 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; has two years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class English cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Call at No. 153 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; good City references given. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, as seamstress; can cut and fit; understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 28 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL OF fourteen years; would assist with chamberwork or help to take care of children; City reference if required. Can be seen at No. 157 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as seamstress to go out by the day, week or month; good reference. Can be seen at No. 222 East 47th-st., fourth floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 425 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 West 18th-st., in the rear. Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 318 East 23d-st., one pair of stairs, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS, one as laundress, the other as waitress; four years' reference from their last place. Apply at No. 105 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as good cook and baker; is willing to assist in the washing; City or country; best of City references. No. 247 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference. Apply at No. 196 3d-av., in fancy-store, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; has good references; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 436 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse to grown children; is a very neat plain sewer; good reference. Call at No. 163 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 171 West 18th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE or chambermaid. Call at No. 143 West 16th-st., on the 20th and 21st inst.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches. Call at No. 10 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A GIRL LATELY LANDED, A situation in a small private family. Call at No. 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 157 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK. CALL at No. 163 7th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., front house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class cook; good City references. Call at No. 150 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and to do plain sewing; or as waiter girl. Address No. 87 Delancey-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress and chambermaid; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 123 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid by a respectable young girl. Can be seen, from 11 to 4, at No. 88 East 10th-st.

A SOUTHERN LADY OF THOROUGH EXperience would like to take charge of a gentleman's mess or club, or a widower's establishment, as a means of support for herself and husband until he can get into business; she feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to any persons who may wish to have a lady at the head of such an establishment; unquestionable reference given and required. Address for three days Mrs. R., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

A VERY COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy young person wishes a situation where there are young ladies who require superior dressmaking done; can fit perfectly, has good taste in altering and trimming, is a very good milliner and plain worker; best City references. Address No. 118 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

MRS. E. WESLEY & CO. CONTINUE THEIR Select Employment Agency at the old stand, No. 107 4th-av., one door below 12th-st., where may be obtained the following help: Housekeepers, traveling companions, governesses, school teachers, nurses, seamstresses, dressmakers, operators, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waitresses.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND SPACIOUS rooms, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av. and 25th-st., will be found a large selection of first-class servants of every nation, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country, viz.: German lady's maid, Scotch cook, French nurse and maid, &c., &c.

A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING wishes to get a situation for a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 127 East 24th-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; do all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging; has first-class City references. Apply at No. 204 East 47th-st., one door from 3d-av.; ring the fifth bell.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAPABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress and light chamberwork in a private family; is an experienced operator; can dress ladies' hair; is kind to children; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 319 East 32d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION; IS a good dressmaker and trimmer; does all kinds of family sewing; would take care of a growing child or wait on a lady; City reference as to capability. Apply for two days at No. 242½ 6th-av., near 16th-st., from 10 to 3, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to mind children, or to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging in every respect; has the best of City reference from her last place, for two days, No. 26 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG Protestant women; one as cook; understands meats, game, bread and pastry; the other as chambermaid and fine washer, or waitress; have six years' City reference from their last place. Call at No. 261 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid, or would mind grown children; can cut and fit children's clothes; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 314 East 23d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman as first-class chambermaid; is willing to assist with sewing, or with the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 137 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and sewing, or would mind grown children and sew; can do embroidery nicely; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 10 East 22d-st.; is a member of the Episcopal Church.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; satisfactory reference given. Call from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. at No. 526 5th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants ladies' fine washing; understands the business in all its branches; fluting and all other necessaries. Call at No. 322 West 43d-st., one flight, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse and seamstress; has lived in both capacities and can have several years' reference from the first families in this City with whom she has lived. Call or address No. 53 Carmine-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation in a private family, and would do the fine washing; is an excellent hand; has good City references. Apply No. 323 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as nurse; can take care of a child from its birth, and has the best of City reference from her last employers. Call for two days at No. 177 Lexington-av., (new No. 213,) second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a young girl 16 years of age, who resides with her parents, to do chamberwork and to assist in the care of children, or to make herself generally useful. Can be seen until suited at No. 226 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one as good cook, and the other as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; have good City reference if required. Call at No. 324 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse; would be willing to do plain sewing or chamberwork if required; two years' best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 385 24th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, by a person who is competent and obliging; good City references. Call at No. 135 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front room, top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French cooking; has first-class reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st.; call at front basement window.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD RELiable girl to do chamberwork, take care of children, assist with washing and ironing in a private family. Address or call for two days at PETER EAGER'S, No. 120 Hudson-st., corner North Moore-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A competent woman who thoroughly understands her business in a small private family; City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 604 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 310 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to wait on a lady; understands hair-dressing and is a good sewer; would be willing to attend on grown children; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 321½ West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced German young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse; has the very best three years' City reference from her last employer. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of recommendations. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY woman, a situation as first-class cook in a hotel, club-house or boarding-house; understands cooking in all its branches; best of reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable woman as nurse for an invalid, or would take care of an infant; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and baker of bread and biscuit; willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 East 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHer and ironer, a situation; can furnish the best of City reference as to capability and trustworthiness; don't object to large families; wages $12. No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with three years' City reference, in this City or Brooklyn, a situation in a strictly private family; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in style; wages $15. Call at No. 3 3 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber recommended Scotch Protestants and other nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c; City or country, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl, as lady's maid or first-class seamstress; understands hair-dressing, cutting and fitting, &c; has good references. Apply at or address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do French fluting; has lived in the best families; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 490 2d-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 417 East 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to take care of children and do plain sewing; will assist with up-stairs work; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 135 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing. Apply at No. 453 West 18th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; has three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 342 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; would take care of children and teach young ones; reference. Call or address No. 144 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children, or any light work; best of reference. No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN A SITUATION IN A private family; is an excellent and plain cook; understands her business well; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best of City references; no objection to country. Call at 109 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR would do chamberwork and fine washing; is a good fluter; City reference. Call at No. 209 East 20th-st., second floor front, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 354 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; good reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 110 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble American woman as nurse and plain seamstress; has no objection to the country. Call or address No. 160 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; has best City reference. Call at No. 3 Patchen-place, corner of 10th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant woman as good family cook; meats, game, pastry, and has the best City reference. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and plain seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful; good City references. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH woman, a situation as nurse; best of City reference given. Call at No. 446 4th-av., between 31st and 32 sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Can be seen for two days, at No. 134 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, or to wait on a lady or grown children; good reference. Apply at No. 256 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

A RESPECTABLE LADY WISHES TO get washing and ironing to do in her own house; is a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 440 8th-av., rear building, second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can give the very best City references from their last places. Call for two days at No. 322 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as thorough cook; understands every branch of cooking, both French and English; meats, pastries and the baking of every kind of bread and cakes; City or country; best of City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress or laundress; is fully competent for either capacity; can furnish unexceptionable City reference; moderate wages. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse to grown children; is a very neat, plain sewer, and would do light chamberwork if required; good City reference. Address No. 163 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, NEAT GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is quick at the needle; will wait on a lady and child in a boarding-house or private family; wages, $10. Call at No. 313 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN, situations together; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do up-stairs work, &c.; can furnish good City reference; moderate wages expected. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A NORTH GERMAN WOMAN, who understands all kinds of sewing, and is a good trimmer of dresses, a few more customers, to go out by the day. Call at No. 1,212 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as an excellent cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, or would do general housework in City or country; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and would assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 224 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; five years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 227 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY COMpetent person; capable to take care of an infant and bring it up by the bottle, or grown children, or plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 238 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 269 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 280 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS OR chambermaid, a situation in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 342 23d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR superintendent; a married man in prime of life, with no incumbrance; of steady habits; is a Scotchman who has been trained to the best system of agriculture from boyhood; references satisfactory; none need apply except a gentleman with a first-class place. Address R. J. R., Paterson Post Office, N. J.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A German married man without children; is a good gardener both under glass and out doors; has five years' recommendation from late employer; address C. L. GARDENER, Box 101 *Times* Office, or seed store, No. 874 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN TO PROCURE a situation for his man as coachman and groom, whom he will highly recommend to be faithful and sober; is single; would take charge of a small vegetable garden, and be obliging; can milk; country preferred. Apply to H. WEBSTER, No. 62 Broad-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; is a good City driver; best City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man (Scotch) as coachman; is willing and obliging; understands his business perfectly; best of recommendations; no objections to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; is a good City driver; best of City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the best of reference. Address J. M. C., No. 60 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended. Call on or address Y. C., corner of 37th-st. and Broadway, northwest corner, in the horse bazaar.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION; is a good vegetable gardener; also understands farming, the care of horses and all kinds of stock and a good milker; handy about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address M. E., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN a situation as waiter; understands his business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARTENDER by a young man of experience; has three years' reference from last place; is an efficient hand with horses and is a good driver. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced porter; has been in present place five years; satisfactory reference given from present employer. Any gentleman wanting a good steady man will call or address P. SMITH, No. 62 Duane-st., in the bindery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has excellent references from the highest families in the City. Apply or address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or gardener; is not afraid of work and can make himself useful; best of country or City recommendations. Address D. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a German; understands the entire management of horses, and can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 East 31st-st., between the hours of 12 and 3, or before 10 in the morning.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady single man; will make himself generally useful and obliging; best of City reference given. Can be seen or address for two days T. C., Henderson's Stable No. 132 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A BOY A SITUATION IN SOME respectable business or office; is a good writer, quick and correct at figures; can be well recommended and resides with his parents. Call at or address No. 135 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; can give ten years' City reference as to honesty, sobriety, &c. Address B. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office for two days, or No. 201 Mercer-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION.—A gentleman having given up his establishment, desires to obtain a situation for his coachman. Address D. H. J., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A private family, by a single Protestant man; three years' City reference from last place. Address WAITER, No. 354 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; will be generally useful; best City reference. Address J. F. R., Box No. 1 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET BY A young man as a gentleman's home or traveling companion; is willing and obliging. Address VALET, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man thoroughly competent in the care of horses and carriages; the best City reference given. Call or address C. H. S., No. 948 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE MAN, a situation as coachman; would be willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address H. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man in a private family; understands the care of horses and can furnish unquestionable references. Address J. M., No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom, or to take care of road horses. Address for two days M. M., No. 123 West 20th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ALL RESPECTABLE LADIES' maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, cooks of all kinds; excellent situations ready. American, English, Scotch, Irish, German, French, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—GIRLS TO FILL ALL KINDS OF situations in City and country, at good wages, at Mrs. WESLEY & CO.'S old stand, No. 107 4th-av., below 12th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH OR ENGlish cook; also, a chambermaid or a seamstress. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS', No. 45 3d-av., on Saturday morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress for the City. Apply at Mrs SANDERS' Office, No. 45 3d-av. Also a waitress, thoroughly understanding her business, to go to New-Brighton.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH good City reference; Protestant preferred. Apply from 12 to 2 on Wednesday, at No. 207 Madison-av., side door.

WANTED—A PARLOR MAID AND SEAMstress combined; also a young woman to assist the laundress and cook; both Protestants. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; none but Protestants need apply. Call at No. 167 Church-st., up stairs, or at No. 60 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE MANHATTAN Coöperative Relief Association. Apply in person or by letter at No. 658 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO CAN INFLUence first-class trade. Apply to MILLS & GIBB No. 412 Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN OR Scotch girl, to do general housework in an American family. Apply at No. 115 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT waitress; Protestant preferred. Apply from 12 to 2 on Wednesday, at No. 207 Madison-av., side door.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A GOOD cook, washer and ironer; must have City references. Apply at No. 12 West 9th-st., before 12.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE, WITH City reference. Apply at Mrs. Sanders', 45 3d-av.

FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK Stand, nursery dressing stand, patent bird and animal cages. A. M. FOOTE, Manufacturer, 163 John-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all amendments to Aug. 1, 1868.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857) shall be and are hereby severally divided into Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said Election Districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street, and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis', and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort-street.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade-streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Chatham-street, Mulberry-street, Park-street, Mott-street and Bayard-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Bayard-street, Mott-street and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal-street, Bayard-street, Mott-street and Baxter-street.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market, and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine streets, East River, and Market-street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison, and Market streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike streets, East River, and Market-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton streets, East River and Pike-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, the East River and Clinton streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Governeur-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets, and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eight Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Charlton, Hudson and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10.—The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, College-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Christopher and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the northwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeasterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Christopher-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street, the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth, and Division-streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division-streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge, and Rivington-streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt, and Rivington-streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff, and Rivington streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivington streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis, and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston, and Rivington streets, and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenues B and C and Fifth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenues B and C and Seventh-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenue B and Avenue C and Eighth-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, Avenue B and Avenue C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenue C and Avenue D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, East River, One Hundredth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundredth-street, East River, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, including Ward's Island.

The Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River, Third-avenue, and One Hundred and Twentieth-street, including Randall's Island.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Harlem River, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Harlem River and Fifth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Harlem River and Fifth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, North River, One Hundred and Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, North River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into fourteen Election Districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Norfolk, Grand and Suffolk streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Suffolk, Grand and Clinton streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Norfolk, Division and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Clinton, Broome and Ridge streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broome, Clinton, Division and Ridge streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Ridge, Division and Pitt streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Pitt, Rivington and Willett streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington, and Willett streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Sheriff, Rivington and Columbia streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Columbia, Rivington and Cannon streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Cannon, Rivington and Lewis streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Lewis, Rivington and Goerck streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Delancey, Goerck, Rivington and East streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Goerck, Delancey and East streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott, Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre and Grand streets, and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry, Grand, Centre and Canal streets.

The Eleven Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal streets.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth-streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth-streets, and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and University-place.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and Bowery.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, College-place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Eighteenth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Twentieth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that portion of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Twenty-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue and Tenth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Twenty-second-street, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall comprise all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Essex, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Fourth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-street, Bowery, Seventh-street and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Seventh and Eleventh streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Eleventh and Fourteenth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Tenth and Twelfth streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Seventh and Tenth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Thirteenth and Eleventh streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Eleventh and Ninth streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Ninth and Seventh streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Second streets.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Third streets.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Third and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying between Avenue A, Avenue B, Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying between Avenue A, Avenue B, Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twentieth-street, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street, Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Second-avenue, Nineteenth-street and First-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-first-street and First-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-third street and First-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Second-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and First-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, First-avenue, Sixteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, First-avenue, Seventeenth-street and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, First-avenue, Eighteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, First-avenue, Nineteenth-street and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, First-avenue, Twentieth-street, and Avenue A.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, First-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street and Avenue A.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue A, Sixteenth-street and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Avenue A, Seventeenth-street and Avenue B.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Avenue A, Twenty-fifth-street and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue B, Seventeenth-street and East River.

NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-styeet, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and the East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street, and East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street, and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street, and the East River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and the East River.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-third-street, and the East River, including Blackwell's Island, in the East River, belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street, and the East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street, and the East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street, and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street and the East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and the East River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and the East River.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and the East River.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue Twenty-eighth-street and Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Hudson River.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Hudson River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Hudson River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street and Hudson River

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twentithe Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Eighth avenue, Thirtieth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirtieth-street.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-second-street.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fortieth-street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

SEC. 22. The Twenty-first Ward shall be divided into nineteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, the East River, Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, the East River, Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, the East River, Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, the East River, Thirty-first-street and Third-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, the East River, Thirty-second-street and Third-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, the East River, Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-third-street, the East River, Thirty-fourth-street and Third-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenth-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, the East River, Thirty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, the East River, Thirty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, the East River, Thirty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenth-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, the East River, Thirty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-ninth-street, the East River Fortieth-street and Third avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Fortieth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue, Fortieth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Madison-avenue, Thirty-fifth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Madison-avenue, Thirtieth-street, and Sixth-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

SEC. 23. The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the Southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street and the Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Seventieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Eighty-sixth-street and the Hudson River.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Sept. 23, 1868.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to have published in all the papers employed by the Corporation, the amended ordinance dividing the City into convenient election districts, as amended Aug. 1, 1868, twice in each week until the last meeting of the Boards of Registry.

In accordance with which the foregoing is published.

JOSEPH SHANNON,
Clerk Common Council.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and flagging sidewalks (section No. 1) of Madison-av., between 42d and 72d sts.

2. For paving 42d-st., between 5th-av. and Madison-av., with trap block.

3. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in 34th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

4. For building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Liberty and William sts.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on

1. Both sides of Madison-av., from 42d to 72d-st., to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.

2. Both sides of 42d-st., from Madison to 5th-av., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

3. Both sides of 34th-st., from 10th to 11th-av., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

4. The north side of Liberty-st., from William to Nassau-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to ISAAC O. HUNT, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 13, 1868.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.

A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of George G. Barnard.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A City Judge, in place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones, appointed in the place of Charles G. Halpin, deceased.

Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Respectfully yours,

H. A. NELSON,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.

I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 480, Laws of 1860.)

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda Park) until 11 A. M. of Friday, Oct. 30, 1868, for the construction of street improvements, viz.: Sewers.—Specification No. 42—Unfinished outlet sewer in 33d-st. and 1st-av., with branches in 31st-st. and 32d-st., and in 1st-av. Specification No. 43—In 4th-av., between 132d-st. and Harlem River, with branches in 132d and 133d sts. Specification No. 44—In Broadway, between Worth and Leonard sts., and between Franklin and White sts. Specification No. 45—In Christie-st., between Grand and Broome; in Broome, between Elizabeth and Mott; in Jersey, between Crosby and Mulberry; in Wooster, between Amity and 4th, and in Gay, between Christopher-st. and West Waverley-place. Specification No. 46—In Vandam-st., between Greenwich and Macdougal sts.; in Sullivan-st., between Broome and Spring sts.; in Watts-st., between Greenwich and West sts., and in Washington-st., from Vestry to and through Laight to near Greenwich-st. Specification No. 47—In 114th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av. Stone-block pavements—In Avenue A, from Houston to 14th-st.; 53d-st., between 2d-av. and East River; Lewis-st., from Houston to and through 8th-st. to Avenue D; Prince-st., from Bowery to Broadway, and 5th-st., from 6th to 7th avs. Plans may be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1868.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 5, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Property will be opened for payment at this office on WEDNESDAY next, 7th October. Due notice will be given when the Books for Real Estate will be open.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX DOCTOR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Max Doctor, in said District duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York on the 6th day of October, 1868.

o7-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS L. MILLER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Thomas L. Miller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of October, 1868.

o7-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. MARKHAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George W. Markham in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of October, 1868.

o14-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEO ZIMMERMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Leo Zimmerman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (Rooms Nos. 3 and 4,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of October, 1868.

o14-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD A. BOURY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of November, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 17th October, 1868.

o21-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of STEPHEN B. BABCOCK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

OCT. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JEROME DENNIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

OCT. 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN D. DEMAREST, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock, M.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

OCT. 20, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH J. KAMPE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph J. Kampe, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of October, 1868.

o7-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID VREELAND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by David Vreeland, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of October, 1868.

o14-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GUSTOFF FRANK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Gustoff Frank, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1868.

o21-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT DAVIS, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Robert Davis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2_th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

HORATIO F. AVERILL, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 169 Broadway, New-York. o21-law3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DENIS DE COURCY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Denis De Courcy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1868.

o21-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL MOSS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

o7-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK H. ROONEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Patrick H. Rooney, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK,
o7-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON BRINKERHOFF, CHARLES F. BRINKERHOFF, HENRY D. HOYT and FREDERICK T. HOYT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Aaron Brinkerhoff, Charles F. Brinkerhoff, Henry D. Hoyt and Frederick T. Hoyt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN G. DAVIS, Assignee,
o14-law3wW* No. 23 Walker-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NELSON B. ODELL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nelson B. Odell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of September, A. D. 1868.

MOSES M. ROBINSON, Assignee,
o14-law3wW* No. 59 William-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HORACE BROOKS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 12th day of October, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Horace Brooks, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

ARCHIBALD W. SPEIR, No. 68 Wall-st.,
o14-law3wW City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. PARKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of the estate of Andrew J. Parker, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
o21-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

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